FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

[illegible] per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 [illegible] during the year of subscription; or [illegible] after the year has expired.

[illegible] the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE [illegible] Annual Session of this Institute will [illegible] Monday the 7th day of August next. [illegible] on a tour North, for the purpose [illegible] Chemical and Astronomical [illegible] for the use of the Institute, and to make [illegible] to the Library as the progress of the [illegible] with the [illegible] knowledge and the general [illegible] location, the [illegible] attention to, will [illegible] insure a [illegible] patronage.

[illegible] A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
[illegible] 6-tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching [illegible] riveting Bands with copper rivets. The leather is stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching [illegible] under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, [illegible] bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best [illegible] Spanish Leather, and no [illegible] spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be [illegible] in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES.
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.
Band shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, Deep River.
[illegible] W. H. Letterlon, Fayetteville.
[illegible] 1854. 75-*tf

NEW GOODS
AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I [illegible] Fall and Winter Stock, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

[illegible] usually kept in a Country Store, [illegible] offered low for CASH, or in exchange [illegible] will take Turpentine at 15 cts. [illegible] Fayetteville price, payable in [illegible] Staves and Heading wanted.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 36-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE [illegible] large portion of our Fall and Winter [illegible] a general assortment of Gent's, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children's [illegible] Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Servants' [illegible] Extra sizes.

—ALSO—

[illegible] Saddlery, Shoe Thread, [illegible] Lasts, Sparables, &c. All of which will be [illegible] for CASH, or to prompt customers.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
[illegible] 1854. 16-tw

25 or 30 Negroes for Sale.

THE Subscriber [illegible] at public sale, at the [illegible] next, at Averasboro', Cumberland County [illegible] Twenty or Thirty likely [illegible] Men, Women and Children, [illegible] young and likely.

At the same time and place, several Mules, Horses, [illegible] and several Negroes hired [illegible].

Terms: Six and twelve months, notes made negotiable [illegible] at Fayetteville.

All persons indebted to the subscriber by note, [illegible] are requested to call and settle [illegible].

H. M. TURNER.
Nov. 27, 1854. 52-*ts

[illegible] and forward accounts.

North Carolina Copper Mine.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by the [illegible] President and Directors of the North Carolina [illegible] to the undersigned Trustee, for certain purposes therein mentioned, and duly registered in the [illegible] County, N. C., I will [illegible] some miles South of Greensboro, on Thursday the 25th of January, [illegible] property known as the NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE, containing about 100 acres, together with all the Mining fixtures, Engines, Houses, [illegible] &c.

The Trustee deems it unnecessary to give an extended description of this property, or the prospects for the future [illegible] and [illegible] that may desire [illegible] property and underground operations that every facility will be given either by [illegible] of the premises.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.
Greensboro' [illegible]
Nov. 22, 1854. 52-ts

EQUITY LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, I will sell on the premises, on Saturday the [illegible] day of January next, 400 or 500 acres of LAND, the property of the late Hugh McPhail, dec'd, joining the lands of Cooney, Ellis, Buie, and others.

The said Lands lie on the Chicken Road, nine miles from Fayetteville and within 2 or 3 miles of the Centre Plank Road, and are valuable for Timber and Turpentine. They will be sold upon a credit of six and twelve months, with interest after six months.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.
Nov'r 25, 1854. 52*4t

DENTISTRY.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Surgeon Dentist.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, [illegible] to appointment, he is again at home. He may be found at his rooms, near the Market, where he will be pleased to receive calls and wait on those in need of a Dentist.

All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

[illegible] 1854. 36-tf

[illegible] on the Best Terms.

CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
[illegible]
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT COMMISSION.
Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. [illegible] New York, 1854.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1854.

BANKING.—We comply with an appeal to our sense of justice by publishing an article from the author of the new plan of banking which we objected to a few weeks ago.

There is nothing in the article to change our views of the inexpediency and danger of adopting any such plan. Indeed our previous objections are strengthened by the declaration that the author desires to see "a perfect revolution in our financial policy"—meaning, of course, our banking system. Now that which has been found safe above all others,—in which there has never been a failure, though failures have occurred in all other States,—seems to us to be too valuable to be revolutionized in favor of any experiment, much less of one liable to such serious objections as that under consideration. We hold that it is unsafe to mix our banking with any thing else. Rail road banks, real estate banks, safety fund banks, all go by the board, whilst our old fashioned, independent, banks stand their ground through all storms.

Nor do we concur with the writer that it is important that our State bonds should be sold at home. On the contrary, we have always thought it useful to have capital from abroad come to our State. We want capital to make our improvements.

The writer falls into a perhaps common error in supposing that we have a large interest as stockholders in the old banks. This is a great mistake. Mankind are so generally selfish that no one has credit for disinterestedness. If to own half a dozen shares in one bank makes such an interest as to subject us to such an imputation, then it is all right. But we do not hold it a feather's weight in the matter. Should new banks be chartered we could probably make largely by subscribing for stock. Therefore it is our interest, looking at the subject in this contracted light, to have the old banks wound up and new ones created. Yet we are opposed to this, on higher grounds, which we have heretofore sufficiently stated.

N. C. BANKS.—We notice in the Petersburg Express that reports have been in circulation in that City of the failure of the Bank of Washington, Bank of Wadesborough, and the Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

These rumors have as little foundation as that concerning the Farmer's Bank. All of these institutions are doing a very profitable business and are as safe as any in the country.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Monday last, in the Senate, Mr. Graham introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the propriety of having the grounds around the Capitol for a space of thirty feet, graded, to preserve the building from decay, and also the propriety of having Union Square properly graded. Adopted.

The Speaker announced the following Committees on the part of the Senate:

On the Revisal of the Statutes.—Messrs. Biggs, Graham, Eaton, Fisher, Ashe, Haughton.

On Military affairs.—Messrs. Hoke, Mitchell and Brogden.

Mr. Biggs was excused from serving on the Joint Committee of Finance, and Mr. Boyd appointed in his place.

On motion of Mr. Mills, Mr. Thomas of Jackson was added to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Taylor introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of passing a lien law for the benefit of ship carpenters, house carpenters and others, which was adopted.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, a resolution instructing the Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the propriety of passing an act to require all railroads built in the State, to be constructed with a uniform guage. Adopted.

In the Commons, Mr. Steele moved a reconsideration of the vote on Saturday adopting Jefferson's Manual for the government of the House. He made the motion for reconsideration on the ground that the Manual provided that the "previous question" may be called; against that he wished especially to guard.

Mr. Singeltary, who introduced the Resolution proposing to adopt the Manual, agreed that it does adopt the "previous question" as one of the Rules, and said if there were no other reason for the House adopting that feature also, he would be in favor thereof. He felt assured that it would obviate much prolixity of debate and expedite the dispatch of business.

Mr. Steele stated that if he had known it was the design that it should so be construed he would have voted against it—that the principle of debarring freedom of speech was repugnant to our republican institutions and he hoped the House would reconsider the vote of Saturday last.

Mr. Barringer concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Steel and gave reasons why he should vote against it. Among others that it was an unheard of thing in North Carolina.

After some remarks by Mr. Settle against, and Mr. Phillips in favor of Mr. Steele's motion,

Mr. Shepherd remarked that he had reflected upon the subject as candidly as he was capable. He had given it much thought since the vote of Saturday and he was sorry he had to differ in opinion with those with whom he acted on his side of the House; but he intended to give expression to all subjects freely and without fear. He referred to past years when the Democratic party was in power and no necessity arose for calling the previous question, and he could see no reason for it now. He preferred to trust to the virtue, honor and integrity of his friends on the opposite side of the House rather than resort to coercive measures and force such a rule upon them. He wished to regard all members as gentlemen and wished the same courtesy extended to him. He saw no necessity for such a rule and should vote to reconsider the vote previously taken.

Messrs. Singeltary, Phillips, Mebane and Vance continued the debate.

Mr. Singeltary moved to lay on the table. Rejected 79 to 31.

Mr. Singeltary then withdrew the resolution adopting Jefferson's Manual.

The following Committees were announced:

On Part of the House to Revise Statutes.—Messrs. Shepherd, Dargan, Jordan, Winston, Amis and Dortch.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Dargan, Humphrey, Holland, Bryson and Wright.

On Monuments.—Messrs. Hill, Johnson and Regan.

On Constitutional Reform.—Messrs. Bynum of Northampton, Caldwell of Rowan, Lancaster, Turner and Houston.

On Deaf, Dumb and Blind.—Messrs. Jordan, Barringer, Williams of Warren, Phillips and Mebane.

On Corporations.—Messrs. Steele, Singeltary, Outlaw, Caldwell of Rowan, Patterson, Norment, Whitlock, Phillips, and Whitaker.

On Banking.—Messrs. Mann, Lancaster and McMillan.

On Swamp Land.—Messrs. Jordan, Gilliam and Williams of New Hanover.

On Agriculture: Messrs. Norment, Bullock, Bogle, Patton, Martin, White of Gaston, Mann, Neil, McDowell, Sutton, Green of Person and Jarvis.

On the Library: Messrs. Houston, Vance and Jenkins.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of this State in reference to electing Justices of the Peace by popular vote.

Mr. McMillan a bill to charter the Bank of Wilmington.

Mr. Leach of Davidson, a bill to ascertain the will of the Freemen of the State relative to certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, whether by Convention or otherwise.

Mr. Shepherd a bill relative to Railroad accidents. Provides that in cases where a life is lost by negligence the Company shall pay to the family of the deceased $5,000, recovered before any Superior Court.

LATEST—From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

The law-makers seem to be inspired with a desire either to be useful to the State or to bring themselves into notice. Each one has some scheme of his own, and if they all will have a patient hearing it is useless to inquire when they will get away from the Metropolis. I think they are domiciled here for the winter.

To-day, in the House, Mr. Settle introduced a series of Resolutions on the Slavery question, which gave rise to a brief and interesting debate.

Mr. Leach of Davidson, moved that a joint Committee be raised to be called the Committee on Federal relations. Mr. L. thought that such subjects should be referred to such a Committee; and that an undivided front should be presented by the South on all subjects affecting our constitutional rights.

Mr. Williams of New Hanover, thought the introduction of such Resolutions was productive of no good. He referred to the discussions and struggles brought up by similar resolutions in former Legislatures, and thought that North Carolina had already dealt too much in National politics, and that the Resolutions of Mr. Settle were mere expression of opinion and empty form.

Mr. Settle thought they were not empty form or unmeaning ceremony, and that the time had come for the South to *act*.

Mr. Jordan thought that when the time really does come for North Carolina to act she will be found presenting an unbroken front in concert with the South; but he conceived the appointment of the proposed Committee unnecessary.

Mr. Leach remarked he was in favor of the Resolutions, in the main, but thought it best to refer them to a select Committee.

Mr. Steele could see no legitimate reason why they should not be referred to the proposed Committee. He feared that unless they were referred to such a Committee, and a careful report made thereon, there might be a division in sentiment, when a platform should be presented on which all could stand.

Mr. Settle did not wish the committee appointed. He preferred that the House should wait until the resolutions should be printed in accordance with the order made this morning, when they could be considered and amended if necessary.

Mr. Barringer remarked, that in his experience he had never seen the introduction of political resolutions productive of much good to North Carolina. The great object of their assembling together was to be beneficial to the State, and it was important that domestic affairs should be attended to before entering into the discussion of great political questions that have divided and vexed public sentiment for the last few years. He alluded to the position occupied by the State at present. The State was in debt, not with an income of seventy or eighty thousand dollars as in past years, but indebted millions, with an annual deficit in the means of payment. There were other matters more important: Internal Improvement, Finances and the Revisal of the Laws claim earnest attention. He regretted that such early steps had been taken in the introduction of political questions, and thought that if they must be introduced at all it was expedient and proper that they be referred to a committee on Federal relations.

Mr. Settle remarked that it was not his intention in introducing the resolutions to make political capital thereby. He thought that the Legislature should adopt such resolutions and stand by them; that if the South presented a divided front against the fanaticism of the North, our constitutional rights are hopelessly and forever lost. He alluded to the Resolutions introduced a few days ago by Mr. Leach on the Land question, and thought the charge of a desire on his part to make political capital by his resolutions came with a bad grace from the other side of the house. He concluded his remarks by moving to lay the proposition of Mr. Leach to raise a Federal Committee on the table. The motion was negatived.

Mr. Shepherd then requested Mr. Leach to withdraw his motion for the present, as he wished time for reflection; which Mr. Leach agreed to, and gave notice he should introduce the proposition again.

Mr. Barnes of Edgecombe, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the subject of counterfeiting silver coin.

Mr. McKesson, a Bill to incorporate the Western Rail Road Company.

Mr. Carmichael, a Bill to distribute the Common School Fund according to the white population.

Mr. Steele, a Bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road.

Mr. J. H. Headen, a Bill to incorporate the Chatham Rail Road Company. [From the coal fields of Chatham to some point on the Central Road West of Raleigh.]

Mr. Bryson, a Bill relating to the destruction of live Stock.

All the above bills were referred to appropriate Committees.

Mr. Waugh nominated G. W. Brooks of Person, for Comptroller. No other nomination was made. The following vote was announced: For Mr. Brooks 104, Mr. Felix Axley 2, Mr. Brogden 1.

The following joint vote for Comptroller was announced:—

Mr. Brooks 143, Mr. Tyrrell 4, Mr. Axley 2, Mr. Brogden 1.

The Governor transmitted a Message with the Report of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company; which was ordered to be printed.

In the SENATE, Mr. Boyd introduced a Bill giving compensation to Justices of the Peace for taking the lists of taxable property.

Mr. Jones, a resolution instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the propriety of providing for holding an election in each county to ascertain the will of the people upon increasing the fund for Common Schools by additional taxation.

Mr. Coleman, a Bill to incorporate the French Broad Rail Road Company.

Mr. Thomas G. Davidson, a Bill to incorporate the Yadkin Plank Road Company.

Mr. Haughton, a Bill to authorize the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to issue bonds and for other purposes.

Mr. Christian, a Bill concerning the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company.

The above bills were appropriately referred.

It will be observed that Mr. Brooks received a very flattering vote. I think it was a complimentary vote and that he deserved it. He is a self made man, having, by his own hands, labored and obtained money to educate himself. He is a *Democrat*, and the Whigs, seeing virtue in the *man*, complimented him with their vote. *Vice versa* the case, and we state a query: Would the Democrats have done the same towards the Whigs?

Q. IN THE CORNER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Nov. 25, 1854.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—I cannot think either of you capable of desiring intentionally to misrepresent either friend or foe. I therefore, respectfully ask you to publish the following correct synopsis of the bill which will be introduced into the Legislature in a few days.

The capital of the bank proposed will be formed as follows: for every certificate of stock in the rail roads of this State signed over to and deposited with the Comptroller, the owner thereof will be entitled to one share, of the same amount, in the bank, when in addition to the aforesaid certificate he deposits his note, made payable on demand to the Governor of the State, for $66 66⅔, and $33 33⅓ in specie. You will perceive from this statement that the bank proposed is placed on the same basis precisely, as regards specie, that the Cape Fear and State Banks are; and that the rail road stock and individual notes are thrown in as collateral security, and to render the public entirely secure against all possibility of loss. The stockholders in the bank can afford to give this additional security as the notes bear no interest, and the stock in the rail roads is just as profitable as it was before it was pledged. I presume you would not hesitate to go a man's surety whom you know to be abundantly solvent. Why then need any one fear or hesitate to pledge his rail road stock for the redemption of an equal amount of bank notes issued on the terms above specified? If the banks you seem so much wedded to are sound and solvent, it is certain the one here proposed will be much more so. And yet the surety given being *dormant and vested stock* will serve to strengthen the bank and public confidence, without working any injury or inconvenience to the stockholders. You are mistaken when you suppose I am bitter against the old banks. I think them good banks, and they have in the main, since last chartered, been managed with great skill and ability. I am nevertheless decidedly opposed to their re-charter, and will do all I can to prevent it by fair means. I shall do so, because I think the best interest of the State requires this to be done. You and all others interested in the old banks can take stock in the new if you desire to do so upon equal terms with the other stockholders. I desire to see a change in our bank stockholders. Why should there not be rotation in this important matter as well as in all things else? Surely if bank stock is *desirable as an investment* no class can deserve the privilege of taking it more than those who have joined the State in making an effort to redeem her from disgrace by aiding with their money and labor to develope her resources by constructing rail roads at a heavy loss. Another great and important advantage of this mode of banking will be, that the Comptroller of the State will superintend all the issues of the banks as well as have a perfect check against fraudulent certificates of stock being palmed off. The Schuylers will have to look out for some other mode to swindle the public than that lately resorted to.

A State Bank organised upon this plan cannot fail to do much more for North Carolina than our present banks have done, profitable as they have been to the State and stockholders. By calling in a new set of stockholders as partners in banking with the State, who are also partners with her to the same extent in her rail roads, and liberating the present stockholders and their capital, will enable the State to find a ready market among this venerable and wealthy portion of our citizens *at home* for all the State bonds that she may desire to sell. This will be an important advantage to the State, as well as to the great cause of Internal Improvements in her borders. In fact, unless this can be done, it will be beyond our power to carry out the schemes now on foot as they should be. If I have any thing at heart it is to see N. C. well improved in every respect, and every effort I can make shall be put forth to bring every dollar in her borders into this great and glorious work. Let us all understand each other. There is room enough for all the capital in N. C. to be employed in carrying forward the different enterprises now on foot; and all her citizens, from the least to the greatest, should be stimulated by *profits* to engage their capital as so many day laborers in some way or department of business to carry them forward with energy and despatch.

These are in short my motives, and I know I am honest, if I am mistaken in my views.

You very generously intimated that there were many young men in N. C. who were ambitious to do something new, that were profoundly ignorant on financial matters. This may be true. But if I am, I should be forgiven, as I have tried for the last two years to understand this mysterious branch of science as well as I could considering my other engagements; and yet I am free to confess I am as you intimate very ignorant on the subject. Yet, believing I am right, I shall go ahead, notwithstanding the stockholders and customers of the old banks may oppose my way at every step. Nor shall I blame them;—they no doubt think they are right. It is an honest difference of opinion that makes us opponents.—Therefore let temperance, fairness, and moderation guide us while engaged in the contest. I am well aware of the tremendous odds that I shall have to contend against, and the many difficulties I shall have to surmount; nevertheless I am not discouraged, nor shall I despair until defeated—and not then, for truth is omnipotent, and must sooner or later prevail over all opposition.

All our State bonds must be kept within the State, so that the interest thereon can be paid in our own currency; so if a pressure comes, as it surely will, N. Carolina credit and honor will still be safe. But, my dear sirs, if you will not help me fight this great battle of reform, I must buckle on my armor and go to the field without your aid—aye worse, with you against me. But I rejoice to believe, equality, justice, humanity, and truth, are with me in this matter. I shall still continue as I have been taught to do—

"Give battle to the leagued world; if thou 'rt worthy, truly brave,
Thou shalt make the hardest circumstance a helpmate or a slave,
As when thunder wraps the setting sun, he struggles, glows with ire,
Rifts the gloom with golden furrows, with a hundred burst of fire,
Melts the black and thunderous masses to a sphere of rosy light,
Then on edge of glowing heaven smiles in triumph on the night."

I am not satisfied with our present condition in this great and good old State. My whole soul is turned to the future; and if I have to stand alone in this matter, still I will hope while I live to see reform—a perfect revolution in our financial policy—for

Earth casts off a slough of darkness—an eclipse of hell and sin,
In each cycle of her being, as an adder casts her skin:
Lo! I see long blissful ages, when these MAMMON DAYS are done,
Stretching like a golden evening forward to the setting sun.

Respectfully and sincerely your friend,
REFORM.

SOME PUFFING.—The Washington Union, which, in these hard times, is thankful for *small* favors, greatly glorifies the election of Messrs. Reid and Biggs. It gives them a character which will astonish Whigs and Democrats in North Carolina; and really if we had not a very vivid recollection of a similar puff of Col. John H. Wheeler, in the same paper, we should attribute our ignorance of their merits to the old maxim that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Col. Wheeler's puff, however, was a little too strong for this latitude. We all knew that *he* was not a prophet—a *tens* one at least—and we fear that Messrs. Biggs and Reid are not much better than the Colonel.

Says the Union:

"Governor Reid was a member of both the 28th and 29th Congress. Mr. Biggs was a member of the 29th Congress; and it may not be out of place here to state the present popular and efficient Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Mr. Dobbin, was also a member of the same Congress. These three distinguished citizens of North Carolina commenced their public career nearly at the same time, and the intimacy which has always subsisted between them, and which had its origin in feelings of personal regard, has since been strengthened by common political objects, attachments, and principles. Both the senators elect are gentlemen of large public experience, of sound, practical views, intimately versed with the affairs of their own State, and while possessing the entire confidence, and even affectionate regard, of the democratic party of North Carolina, they also enjoy in the fullest sense of the expression, the esteem and respect of their political opponents. The elevation of Messrs. Reid and Biggs to seats in the United States Senate is a fitting recompense for unspotted integrity, tried capacity, and strict adherence to principle. During the many changes, trials, difficulties, and temptations which have marked the political history of North Carolina for the last twenty years, both these gentlemen have enjoyed the confidence and won the applause of political friends and associates by their steady and unflinching devotion to the men, measures, and principles of the democratic party, as well as to its *organization*—that vital principle without which no party can look for efficient action or enduring success."

If we felt disposed, we might give the Union information on some of these points *rather* more reliable. But people abroad will find out soon enough, without our assistance, that our Senators, "Pygmies on Alps," will be Pygmies in the Senate as they have been in North Carolina.

"A PENNY CANDLE."—In the debate in the Commons on the election of Senator to succeed Mr. Badger, Mr. Dargan of Anson asked, "Why extinguish so soon that brilliant luminary that has so long shed its lustre on the Union, and particularly on the South, and stick in its place a penny candle?"

The nomination of Mr. Clingman for Senator, and his failure to receive a single vote, reminds us of an incident which occurred in the Legislature years ago. Some gentleman, who was desirous to be elected Trustee of the University, asked a member to nominate him for the place. The member, anxious to curry favor with the aspirant, not only nominated him, but delivered a speech eulogizing the candidate in the highest terms as peculiarly qualified for the Trusteeship. Well, the ballot came on, (for in that day the voting was by ballot,) and great was the astonishment of both nominator and nominated to find that the latter did not receive a single vote! The nominator, though he did not intend to vote for his candidate himself, had no idea but that some other member would, and thus his own want of sincerity be unexposed.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—A cargo of iron for the Atlantic Road was delivered at Newbern on Saturday last.

PROMPT.—According to the correspondent of the Wilmington Herald, one recommendation of Gov. Reid has been carried into effect with remarkable promptitude, viz: that two small monuments be erected on Capitol Square. By electing Reid and Biggs to the U. S. Senate, two *very small monuments* have been erected.

GOOD REGULATION.—We are glad to see in the Wilmington papers a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce that, after January 1st 1855, its members will buy and sell corn, wheat, oats, rye, and meal, by weight. We suppose that this regulation will remedy the bad measurement heretofore usual in that place.

STOP THE STORY!—A few weeks ago one of the Baltimore papers contained a paragraph stating that the debt of the State of North Carolina was $3,300,000. But the paper was badly printed, and the 3 looked like an 8. Next day the National Intelligencer contained a semi-editorial paragraph stating our State debt at $8,300,000. The Intelligencer is generally so accurate that other papers relied upon it, and so the story is going the rounds of nearly all the papers we see, until it has actually got into a North Carolina paper—in which, however, another figure 3 has become an 8, making $8,800,000.

We beg that the story may be stopped. On the authority of Governor Reid's Message the State debt is $2,896,270 31.

Votes for U. S. Senator for the long Term. In Senate:

For Hon. Geo. E. Badger.—Messrs. Ashe, Cherry, Christian, Davis, Eborn, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Haughton, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Morisey, Tayloe, J. W. Thomas, Wiggins, Willey—17.

For Hon. Asa Biggs.—Messrs. Speaker, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Clarke, Coleman, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Eaton, Faison, Fennell, Fisher, Fonville, Graves, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McDowell, Martin, Mills, Oldfield, Sanders, Speight, Walker, Wilder, Wood.—27.

In the Commons:

For Mr. Badger: Messrs. Amis, Barringer, Bogle, Bryson, J. G. Bynum, D. F. Caldwell, Carmichael, Chadwick, Cook, Craven, Dargan, Daniel, Davenport, Eure, Furr, Gilliam, Gorrell, G. Green, Harrison, J. H. Headen, Horton, Johnson, A. J. Jones, J. M. Leach, Hugh Leach, March, Mann, McKesson, Mebane, Mordecai, S. J. Neal, Outlaw, Patterson, Parks, Patton, Perkin, Phillips, Rolen, Russel, Shipp, Sharp, Simmons, Smith, Stubbs, Steele, Thornburg, Turner, Vance, Walser, Wilkins, Winston, and B. F. Williams.—52.

For Mr. Biggs:—Messrs. Speaker, J. Barnes, A. Barnes, Badham, Black, Blow, Briant, Bullock, J. B. Bynum, Cansler, Coffeld, Cotton, Daughtry, Dortch, Dunn, Flynt, Garland, Gentry, M. Green, A. D. Headen, Hill, Holland, Houston, Humphreys, Jenkins, Jarvis, Jordan, Lancaster, Long, Love, Lyon, Martin, McMillan, McDuffie, Meares, Myers, J. W. Neal, Norment, Oglesby, Rand, Regan, Rose, Selby, Settle, Shepherd, Shaw, Sherrell, Singeltary, Sutton, Tomlinson, Waugh, Watts, G. M. White, N. B. Whitfield, Whitaker, Whitlock, T. H. Williams, S. A. Williams, D. Williams, Wright and Yancy.—64.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The steamer Baltic has arrived. The news is extremely interesting.

The massacre of the English light cavalry under Lord Cardigan is mainly confirmed. They charged a Russian battery of thirty guns, and left 400 dead on the field, only 200 returned. Since then there has been incessant and sanguinary fighting.

The Allies are almost overmatched and their most urgent request is sent for instant reinforcements. Fifty thousand French soldiers are to be instantly sent, and every available steamer is taken for that purpose, including the Europa, Alps, Indiana, New York, and others.

On the 4th of November there was a sanguinary engagement, and on the 5th a terrible combat, including a sortie and a general attack by Menschikoff's army. The battle lasted from day break till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Both parties claim the victory. The English took some hundred prisoners. The Russians stormed several batteries and silenced the guns. The loss of the allies was 5,000, and the Russians 8,000. The Czar's two sons were in the battle. The battle was resumed by the Russians the next day (6th,) and the result is not yet known.

The Allies are preparing to storm before the Russians can recover their losses. A practicable breach has been effected.

At Vienna the prevalent opinion was that a few more such victories as these claimed by the allies on the 4th and 5th will compel them to raise the siege. Menschikoff appears to be of the same opinion, for in his despatch to Prince Paskiewich he says: "It will be impossible for the allies to continue the siege—and I will continue to harass them without intermission."

Canrobert has assured the French government that the Russians were so weakened in the affair of the 5th, that for days to come they would not be in a condition to resist an assault upon the town, and that he means to make the attempt.

Although no general action had been fought from the 26th of October to the 5th of November, the interval is described as one incessant combat.

The disastrous result of the battle of the 26th at Balaklava to the English, is confirmed, though it is not quite so bad as at first represented. It was all owing to the misconstruction of an order from the commander-in-chief. Lord Luban Cardigan rode the light horse over a plain a mile and a half in length, and exposed to the cross fire, full at a Russian battery of 30 guns. The attempt was madness and the result destructive. Of 607 men only 198 returned, and they must also have been destroyed but for the magnificent charge to their rescue by the heavy dragoons, and the brave stand of the Highlanders, which redeemed the day.

MARRIED,

In Rockingham Co., on the 16th inst., by Rev. E. Dodson, Col. J. W. COVINGTON, of Richmond Co., and Miss FANNIE, daughter of Hon. Thomas Settle, of the former county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line, Nov. 29.—Str Chatham, with N King in tow, with goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, Barnhardt & Sullivan, C A Harrison, C T Haigh, J W Thomas, S Johnson, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, Tyson, Kelly & Co, G H Lee, E Belo, J H Thompson, Deep River Co, C N McAdoo, G W Williams & Co, Prather & Smith, Winborn & Witty, S J Hinsdale, Worth & Utley, W M Parker, D Torrence, J B Walton, D Murphy, W Holland, Shelly & Patterson, Meroney & Burkhead, Worth & Russell.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCE.

If we have a true American Party among us, we hope it will distinguish itself by doing all that an organized body of men can do to relieve the country from a repetition of evils which have caused the present commercial distress. As a Government, we have been acting the part of a spendthrift. We import more than we export, and, as a consequence, are overwhelmed with foreign indebtedness. We not only drink foreign tea and coffee, which cannot very well be helped, sweetened with foreign sugar—which we could help, if we would—but we must be clothed with purple and fine linen from abroad. We walk on foreign carpets—the extravagant among us we mean—wear foreign coats, pantaloons and vests, and sometimes foreign boots and shoes. Our cigars are Havana made, our preserves foreign grown, and our choice wines and spirits are all foreign. In our foreign vest pocket, is a foreign made watch, fastened around our necks by a foreign made ribbon. We travel upon foreign rails, often warm our feet by foreign coals, send abroad raw American cotton to be manufactured into cloth to warm our cold American bodies. Often from the crown of our head to the soles of our feet,—hat, boots, shirt and all, we are encased in foreign material,—while our wives and daughters wrap themselves in foreign silks and satins, cut into patterns imported from abroad. No king or despot abroad is served with more fidelity or fear than we serve the gods and goddesses of the fashionable world abroad. The despot is master of our robes and our meals, of our furniture and our plate, of what we walk upon, sit upon, sleep upon, and almost all that we gaze upon, from the foreign painted scenery of a foreign play or opera to the charming foreign airs which delight our ears and lighten our purses.

Hence it is that we import fifty millions a year more than we export. Hence it is, too, that we to-day owe three hundred millions to Europe. It is as individual consumers of foreign luxuries,—for foreign necessities we must have and can easily pay for, too,—that we have created this foreign debt. To meet it as it arises, we are sending abroad specie, from a quarter of a million to a million and a quarter of dollars by every steamer. We receive the precious metals from our own shores on the Pacific and in vast quantities, twice a month, only to despatch it twice as often across the Atlantic, there to meet the constant accumulating indebtedness for the luxuries we consume at home. We do not propose to fix bounds to any man's tastes or desires, much less to prescribe the particular manner of expending his own money; but it has struck us that if we have a true American Party among us, we should show that fact by an endeavor to encourage more of our own industry, to consume more of our own goods, and to rely less on Europe for what we eat, drink, wear and use. So much foreign debt in these times is a serious evil, and we should at least labor hard to make our imports and exports square with each other.—*N. Y. Express.*

Foreign Indebtedness and Domestic Extravagance have depressed the business of the country to an extent most injurious to its prosperity. The one to a certain extent is a natural incident of the other, and as we are diminishing our foreign debt and abridging our destructive extravagance, we hope by and by to see the end of the present depression in business and want of confidence among business men. The occurrence exposed by the President and Directors of the American Exchange Bank as to the deliquency of one of their officers, is of a piece with the conduct of Schulyler, Kyle and others. It had its origin in speculation, high living, grand parties and routs, and giving away to the extravagance and folly of the times. Of course no officer in any Bank could live in such style upon his salary, and the fact that such extravagance is indulged in by any officer, holding a subordinate position, living beyond his income, ought to lead to a summary dismissal from place and responsibility.

Extravagant living is one of the great offences of the times, and of our country in particular. Those who have abundant means of their own to be extravagant and self-indulgent, we shall not quarrel with, although wise men receive but very little pleasure and set a very bad example by spending their substance in mere pomp and show. To men, however, who spend largely upon small incomes—who live beyond their means—who run in debt, and thereby lay up sorrow for the future, the evil is a very great one, and the effect most pernicious upon themselves, their families and society.

That must be a mean sort of pleasure which finds delight either in exhibitions secured from borrowed plumage or bold dishonesty. We should think there could be little gratification in elegant display of furniture and upholstery upon which mortgages rested, or for which payment was denied. Still less must there be a true source of gratification in showy and costly apparel, in equipages of horses and outriders, retinues, attendance, magnificent mansions, &c., &c. These are not even true luxuries, like books, music, paintings, sculpture, and works of art generally, which one may rightfully indulge in to the extent of his honest means.

Necessity may compel men to purchase fuel, clothing and provisions, without the means of present payment. Poverty and sickness may go hand in hand, and these are cases to excite commiseration and sympathy, but no respect is due to those who fare sumptuously, live extravagantly upon means not their own, and who are generally as low in the scale of morals as they are high in the scale of fashion.

The times and the exposures which they have compelled, are fruitful in lessons of instruction, and they ought not to be lost upon those who are proud in spirit, poor in purse, envious of their showy neighbors, and easily led into temptations.

N. Y. Express.

Another Consular Difficulty.—A Buenos Ayres correspondent of the New York Post announces that Mr. Consul Hopkins has got himself into difficulty with the Paraguayan Government, and all communication with him in his official character has been suspended. He has also been required to quit the barrack of San Antonio, where he has his cigar factory. Mr. Hopkins, in turn, has resolved not to go. The quarrel, we are happy to add, appears to be a private one, and will not necessarily involve the honor or dignity of the United States.—*Baltimore Amer.*

The Washington Star says that it is believed in the London and Paris diplomatic circles that Mr. Soule will not again be received at Madrid. Mr. Piatt, the Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, has arrived at Washington with important despatches from Messrs. Mason and Buchanan, and also letters from Mr. Soule. He was closeted yesterday with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War.

A Crash in the Iron Business.—"We regret to learn," says the Columbia Spy, "of the suspension and failure of many of the heavy companies engaged in the iron business in this State. Some of those regarded as the most stable have gone, and the indications are there that we are now but in the beginning of one of the greatest financial crises ever known to this country."

The Memphis Navy Yard, having been tendered to the city of Memphis, as a free gift, by Congress, has been tendered back again by the city authorities.

THE HON. JOHN H. WHEELER, EX-T. S. N. C., M. N. I. W. C., U. S. M. R. C. A.—We copy the following capital hit at our old crony, from the Wilmington Herald—the Editor whereof, as we opine, has either been on a flying trip to Havana, or dreamed the whole story in his sanctum at Wilmington:—

THE DINNER TO THE MINISTER.

The schooner Jno. A. Taylor, just arrived from Havana, brought us the following note from our attentive correspondent on board the United States steamer Princeton:

HAVANA, Nov. 9th, 1854.

We arrived here after rather a rough passage, all well, except Mr. Minister Wheeler, who shipped several seas on the voyage, but who crawled out just before entering the harbor. On "casting up his accounts," he found a large balance against him. However, as we steamed up, he did the same, and we came to anchor in good spirits.

It soon became known that we had a live Minister on board; and as it was ascertained that he was not a Minister of pious, but of secular affairs, a general commotion was visible throughout the city. The military turned out, and we saw more volantes than you ever dreamed of—the girls looked inquiringly through the grated windows as we passed, and two men were taken out and garoted. Sky-rockets were let off at night, oranges and bananas (very fine ones) were sold dirt cheap—in short, the Habaneros knew that an event had taken place; and as for the Captain General, he determined to be up to the occasion.

We were all in the cabin of the Princeton enjoying a social glass of nip-cat, when the boson's whistle announced that somebody or other was coming aboard. It proved to be Don Castilianos Hittemintheeyeballbim, with invitations from the Captain General, Don Jose de la Concha, to Minister Wheeler, Capt. Engle, and Davenport, to dine at the Imperial Palace next day. Invitations accepted of course. The Minister's was as follows:

IMPERIAL PALACE, Nov. 7th, 1854.

Don Jose de la Concha, Captain General of the Island of Cuba, Knight of the Three Crowns, member of the Cortes &c., &c., is delighted to hear of the arrival in Havana of Mr. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, and would be highly honored if His Excellency would take pot luck with him to-morrow, at 4 P. M. Cards of invitation for a few guests only, have been issued, viz—to Capt. Engle, Consul Robertson, Don Pedro Pizzerinctum, Don Kisskardelar Katzas, and one or two others.

God and Liberty,
CONCHA.

The party, preceded by the Imperial band playing "Lubly Fan, can't you come out to-night?"—with variations, in due season arrived at the Palace. They entered. The folding doors were opened, and the presentation took place.

I hear that the dinner passed off swimmingly. Plenty to eat—especially bananas, oranges, and preserves. Plenty to drink—especially cordials. The Captain General toasted the United States, and the Minister, Spain. Concha said nothing about Soule, and the Minister said never a word about Lopez. The tightest man in the crowd was Don Pedro Pizzerinctum, who got familiar towards the shank of the evening, and embracing the Minister,—"I say Wheeler, hic, you fellows, hic, want Cuba eh! *Don't* you, hic, wish you may get it, eh?"

Party broke up finally, and went to see the tomb of Columbus in the Cathedral.

Our Minister next day wrote a note to the Captain General, and I have been fortunate enough to get a copy. Here it is:

HAVANA, U. S. Str. Princeton, Nov. 9, '54.

On the eve, your Excellency, of my departure, (we sail for Pensacola in the morning,) I feel that it is due to the position I occupy, and also to my feelings, to express in some slight degree my warm regards for your distinguished consideration and hospitality. I may truly say that I have enjoyed myself greatly on this beautiful Island. The sugar plantations are very extensive, and the amount of fruit raised enormous. Having been entrusted by the President of the United States with the delicate duty of finding out all about the Greytown business, I am now on my way to that distant place. May I request as a token of my regard, Your Excellency's acceptance of the accompanying "History of North Carolina," written by myself—a work well known in my native State? The Legislature took fifty copies! Farewell, Don Jose de la Concha; of you may it truly be said, "Mens *Concha* recti."

Receive assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) J. H. WHEELER, Central America.

Have only time to add, we are off for Pensacola, and Don Pedro Pizzerinctum is waving his handkerchief. Buenos noches.

South Carolina.—The Legislature of South Carolina met and organized on Monday last. The Governor's Message is mostly made up of State matters.

The Governor considers the financial distress greater than at any time since 1837, when the whole country was embarrassed. He opposes the creation of new banks, thinking them not calculated to remedy the evil. He opposes the abolishment of the militia system, and recommends a change in the school system. He thinks the laws relative to free persons of color arriving in the seaports of the State might be modified so as not to give offence to foreign Governments.

On Sabbath morning last, Arthur Sasser was released from jail in this place. He was condemned to suffer capital punishment, for the crime of murder; he has been reprieved by Gov. Reid. It is high time that we had a penitentiary in North Carolina.—*Golds. Repub.*

A despatch from Washington says that Mr. Gregg, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, writes to the State Department, that the Annexation Treaty only awaits the signature of Liholiho, to be transmitted to Washington. Liholiho was then absent from the Capitol.

Twelve thousand miles of Railroad are now in process of construction, and likely to be completed in the United States, the entire cost of which will be in the neighborhood of $256,000,000 of dollars, one million of which is already provided for. There are some sixty roads, of which the longest 804 miles is the Illinois Central, and the shortest (53½ miles) the Lebanon Valley road, running from Reading to Harrisburg, Pa.

Immense Sales of Corn.—There was more corn sold, in our market on Saturday, than there has been on any single day for a long while. 129,000 bushels in all were disposed of at from 91½ to $1 per bushel.—*N. Y. Express.*

Hard Freeze.—About twelve o'clock last Monday night—glorious night, that gave us *that* frost and plenty of ice!—a drunken fellow staggered up into close quarters with one of Swan's Lions, which he mistook for a huge dog, in the confused state of his vision. "Stand off!" quoth he, raising his stick. The Lion moved not, but maintained a surly quietude. *Rap!* went the stick, as it broke over his head, with a blow that tried the iron. "*Thar!*" exclaimed the loafer as he staggered back to the wall—"thar! *that's* cold! Blam'd if that dog ain't *friz* up hard!"

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Africa* with dates to the 18th instant.

The English accounts of the action in the Crimea of the 5th Nov. did not reach London until the 16th. Lord Raglan says that the enemy, with an immense force, attacked at the dawn of morning the right of the English position. The battle was extremely obstinate. It was not till past noon that the enemy was definitely repulsed. He was then forced to retreat, leaving the field covered with his dead. There were several hundred prisoners taken. The number of the enemy exceeded that at Alma. The losses of the Russians were enormous. The losses of the Allies were also very great. Sir George Cathcart and Generals Strangeway and Gouldie were killed; and Generals Sir George Brown, Bentick, Adams, Buller, and Torrens were wounded. The conduct of the Allied troops in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers is stated to have been excellent.

A Russian official letter says the arrival of the Grand Dukes produced such enthusiasm in the Russian ranks that the General thought it well to turn it to good account; and consequently, on the 5th November, the garrison made two sorties. The affair with the English was of the most desperate kind. It is said that the Russians succeeded in spiking their guns; and on the side of the French fifteen guns were also spiked by the Russians.

After this the Russians retired with all haste, when the French division pursued them under the very walls. But the French were there received with a murderous fire and had to fall back. An obstinate and sanguinary engagement then ensued, which was prolonged till nightfall. Prince Menschikoff admits the loss of 4,000 men, and says that the loss of the allies was at least equal to his own. According to his account 22,000 Russians were engaged in this conflict.

A telegraphic report from Vienna states that despatches had been received there from Balaklava to the 11th November, which show that another great battle had been fought, in which the Russians lost 9,000 men and the Allies also suffered greatly, but remained masters of the field. This report is hardly reconcilable with official Russian news through the same channel, which states that from the 5th to the 9th of November nothing important had occurred. An action may, nevertheless, have occurred on the 10th.

It is evident that a great deal of serious work yet remains for the combatants. During the cessation of field fighting the bombardment was continued, but every breach that could be made in the fortifications was repaired with alacrity. Four Russian ships in the harbor had been sunk by the fire of the Allies, and the great hospital, containing two thousand wounded Russians, had been burnt.

The Allies were making preparations for an assault. Scaling ladders had been ordered up for their use, and the Russians were preparing for street fighting, by fortifying the houses and posting cannon to sweep the streets.

Sickness was on the increase in the camp of the Allies, and in the town, it is said, typhus fever had broken out in consequence of the number of unburied dead. Conflagrations were continually occurring from hot shot, and water was getting very scarce.

Both parties are in want of reinforcements; but the besiegers worse than the besieged. The Allies are reported to be reduced by battle and disease to fifty thousand men. This has created much alarm in England and France. The utmost efforts were being made to send instant succor, and all the mail steamers had been chartered to convey reinforcements. The French troops were being withdrawn from Italy. At Batoum there were several steam frigates ready to convey 4,000 troops; and letters of the 6th from Constantinople state that 5,000 French troops had sailed from that place with a favorable wind. Prince Menschikoff announces his intention to call to his aid all the Russian troops now at Bakchiserai, Simpheropol, and other places. The Russians, it is said, are falling short of ammunition.

The winter had set in with unusual severity. The stormy weather in the Black Sea had caused the wreck of two Turkish frigates, one of them an eighty gun ship.

A French loan of six hundred millions of francs is spoken of.

THE WAR.

Intelligence by the last mails from Europe confirms us in the opinion that the war is to extend over several eventful campaigns. The date of its close seems to us further removed and its results less distinctly foreshown than at the commencement of military operations last spring. This very Crimean expedition, in many respects the most stupendous exhibition of national strength that the world has witnessed, operating upon that distant theatre, almost without the bounds of civilization, with a well-appointed military force of one hundred and fifty thousand men, accompanied with an ample and perfect materiel of corresponding magnitude, the whole conveyed and supported by the most numerous and powerful navies that have ever been collected for the accomplishment of warlike ends—this Crimean expedition, wasteful as it is of human life and national treasure, far from conquering the peace that is desired, will, it is to be feared, only render that peace of more remote and difficult attainment. The efforts of the Allies are met by corresponding efforts on the part of the Emperor of Russia; equality is restored, and the immense disasters of this conflict of giants in the Crimea will not be followed by those conclusive consequences which might be expected from humbler combatants with inferior means. The expenditures of this campaign, vast as they are, will not exhaust either party; the result, however successful and glorious for one, will not be overwhelming and decisive of the war as to the other.—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter from a respectable and well-informed citizen of the United States to a friend in Washington, dated

"ST. PETERSBURGH, RUSSIA, Sept. 18.

DEAR F.: The war is scarcely begun. There is no chance for any Power, be it ever so great, to conquer Russia. The Emperor is only preparing for war. Next year he will have in the field ready for active battle, one and a half millions of soldiers, well drilled. The people are all for the war, and he has no trouble in getting soldiers, for it is with them a religious war. They want the christian faith to be sanctioned over the world. They are the most devout people on earth, and the last crucifix will go for the war before they give up."

The prostration of business in our city continues to be severely felt. Immense numbers of mechanics and workmen are out of employment, and whilst the commercial and business circles loudly complain of a scarcity of money, the necessitous classes, whose complaints are scarcely heard by the public, are feeling all the hardships of a bitter struggle with want.—*Phil. paper.*

BOSTON, Nov. 29.

Arraignment of Rev. Theodore Parker.—The Rev. Theodore Parker was arraigned before the United States Circuit Court this morning, on the charge of inciting a riot, and aiding in an attempt to rescue Anthony Burns. He gave bail in the sum of $1,500 to answer at the March term.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following letter from our Raleigh Correspondent, containing a full account of Wednesday's proceedings, was received too late for our last issue:

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29.

In the HOUSE to-day, considerable excitement was produced by the introduction of a Memorial on the subject of Temperance, coming from the County of Greene.

Almost as soon as the memorial was announced, Mr. Singeltary moved to lay it on the table, which gave rise to considerable discussion.

Mr. Craven remarked that he would prefer the memorials being referred to the same committee, as he had in hand some of the same character and would at some future time present them.

Mr. Mebane thought that the proper plan would be to refer all such memorials to one Committee,—the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Singeltary had no hostility to the particular memorial coming from Greene, but he gave good evidence by his manner and remarks that he was hostile to the principle of Prohibition.

Mr. Williams of New Hanover, remarked, he was not a Son of Temperance, or an advocate for any stringent law on the subject of the traffic, but he thought there was some reform demanded in the existing License laws.

The memorial was read, and the question on the motion to lay on the table, on which the ayes and noes were called with the following result: Ayes 33, Nays 73. I am happy to record that your entire delegation from Cumberland voted against laying it on the table, which if it had been done would be disposing of an important subject in a summary and disrespectful manner.

The discussion on the subject of Temperance was continued upon Mr. Waugh, in behalf of the Committee on Grievances, submitting their report in relation to a similar memorial that had been previously referred to them, coming from the county of Alexander. He reported that the committee had examined the memorial and asked to be discharged.

Mr. White of Bladen, wished to know the meaning of the report? If it was intended no further action should be had on the subject, he was not in favor of the House concurring in the Report.

Mr. Williams of Warren, thought the entire matter should be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Patterson alluded to the agitation on the subject throughout the State, and thought the better way would be to receive the memorials respectfully, and meet them in a dignified and decided manner. He was not in favor of the Maine Law, but he was in favor of Memorials receiving a respectful hearing. He deemed the right of petition a sacred right and thought the only way of quieting the existing excitement, or satisfying it, was to treat the subject fairly. He thought they should be referred to a Committee and a report in detail be required, setting forth the reasons for whatever action might be taken.

Mr. Mann concurred in the views taken by Mr. Patterson. He remarked, that the subject had entered into the canvass in his county. He took ground against Prohibition and was opposed to it out and out, though he was in favor of the Memorials receiving a respectful hearing. He thought that the Legislature at its last session acted unwisely upon this subject—that the action then had was the means of increasing the temperance community. He was in favor of a joint select Committee being raised to consider the subject of Temperance, and he wished that Committee might be composed of the most able men in the Legislature.

Mr. Shepherd concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Patterson, in view of the memorials that had been presented and that would yet be presented. He had understood that a memorial from the head of the Order in the State would be presented, and preferred that they all be referred to the same Committee and a respectful hearing given.

Mr. Barringer desired a full report on the subject.

Mr. Jordan thought the right of Memorializing was one of the most sacred guaranteed by the Constitution. The community was deeply excited on the subject, and no legislative enactment could put down that excitement. The time had come when every man was expected to act. He thought the House should give the subject a patient hearing.

This subject, I am sure, will demand much of the time of the Legislature; and, judging from the current of feeling manifested to-day, I think it highly probable some change will be made in the present laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

This being the day set apart for the election of Solicitor for the 4th Judicial District, there were two ineffectual ballots had for that purpose. The contest was between Messrs. Ruffin, Stedman and Lancaster. On the first joint ballot the vote stood for Ruffin 66; Stedman 51; Lancaster 38. On the second ballot, for Ruffin 70, Stedman 55, Lancaster 33.

Hon. Sam'l J. Person was elected Judge without any regular opposition, receiving 145 votes.

The following Committee on Banking was announced:

Messrs. Cansler, Steele, Myers, Green of Craven and Caldwell of Guilford.

In the SENATE, Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to incorporate the Danville and Greensboro' Rail Road Company. Referred.

The Committee on Banking was made to consist of Messrs. Wilder, Fisher, Cherry, Gilmer and McDowell, on part of the Senate.

Mr. Graham and Mr. Ashe were excused from serving on the Committee on Finance, and Messrs. Cherry and Rayner appointed in their stead.

Mr. Christian introduced a resolution in favor of John Green, which, under a suspension of the rules was read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Graham introduced a Resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of allowing Sheriffs Extra pay for certain duties, as keeping witnesses in custody, &c.

To-morrow being Thanksgiving day, the two Houses adjourned until Friday.

No particular gossip in market to-day.

Yours, Q. IN THE CORNER.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Intelligencer.]

RALEIGH, Nov. 28.

Though the two Houses have been in session less than a week, they have disposed of the chief bone of contention, viz: the U. S. Senators. Yesterday they elected Gov. Reid for the short term, and to-day they will give the long term to Asa Biggs. Little Davy takes Mangum's place (O! my country!) and Asa is to succeed Badger—worse and worse—mine got, vat a beeples! It is to be hoped, for his own credit sake, when Asa gets to Washington, he will scrupulously avoid Mr. B.'s chair—to take his seat in *that*, would be a practical illustration of turning the sublime into the ridiculous.

There is one matter for congratulation in the choice of Senators—the Democrats have repudiated that political turn-coat Tom Clingman; showing that while they loved the treason they despised the traitor. Clingman, I understand, stood no chance in the Democratic caucus, receiving only some 18 or 20 votes; but these few, it was believed by C. would *cling* to him, if by so doing the Whigs would help elect him, and perhaps they might help them in electing Mr. Badger. I do not believe that any direct proposition of this kind was made to the Whigs, but much was said about it, for it was made to look into the Whig caucus on Wednesday night, and it would have done you good to have witnessed the virtuous indignation with which it was received. Such a total want of respect for themselves, and so flagrant an outrage to the feelings of the present distinguished Whig Senator was scouted with abhorrence. Clingman has played his last card, and like a desperate gambler who stakes his all upon his last throw, he has sacrificed character, reputation, common decency and the good will of his hitherto faithful friends, to meet in turn the reproaches and scorn of his pseudo allies. Served him right.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.

Steamboat Collision.—The large and magnificent steamers Pacific and Grand Turk, came into collision near Memphis, Tenn., on Monday last. Both sunk immediately, and the passengers were rescued with difficulty.

During the recent session of the Vermont legislature, Miss Lucy Stone received seven votes for the office of brigadier general of militia.

PLANTS AND TREES.

I AM now receiving a considerable addition to my stock of choice articles in the nursery line, and shall be happy to fill orders.

Packing carefully done.

Catalogues supplied to applicants.

Address C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman,
Fayetteville.

Nov. 29, 1854. 53-

Argus and Carolinian 1 time.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received a FRESH SUPPLY, which will be sold cheap for CASH. W. H. CARVER.

New Hulled Buckwheat Flour in 12½ lbs. Bags. Just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

No. 1 Salmon and Mackerel, Bbls. and Kits, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

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Nov. 29, 1854. 53-1m

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Market Street.

Oct. 27. 44-itlstJ

Prospectus for 1855.

THE

SATURDAY EVENING POST

Established August 4th, 1821.

WEEKLY EDITION between 80,000 and 90,000.

FOR the long period of over THIRTY-THREE YEARS, during which the SATURDAY EVENING POST has been established, its present Proprietors trust that its guarantees to all who may subscribe to it that they will receive a full return for their money. Our arrangements so far for the coming year are such as we trust will be thought worthy of the high reputation of the Post. POSITIVE ARRANGEMENTS already have been made for contributions from the gifted pens of

Mrs. Southworth, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Denison, Mary Irving, Eliza L. Sproat, Mrs. Carlen, FANNY FERN, AND A NEW CONTRIBUTOR, (whose name by request is withheld.)

In the first paper of January next we design commencing the following Novelet:

Six Weeks of Courtship.

By MRS. EMILIE F. CARLEN, Author of "One Year of Wedlock," &c. &c.

We purpose following this with an Original Novelet—designed to illustrate, incidentally, the great EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE—entitled

The Falls of Wyalusing.

By a new and distinguished Contributor.

We have also made arrangements for TWO STORIES, to be entitled

THE ONEIDA SISTERS, and THE NABOB'S WILL.

By GRACE GREENWOOD, Author of "Greenwood Leaves," "Haps and Mishaps," &c.

Also, the following additional contributions:—

NEW SERIES OF SKETCHES,

By FANNY FERN, Author of "Fern Leaves," &c.

MARK, THE SEXTON,

A Novelet, by MRS. DENISON, Author of the "Step-mother," "Home Pictures," &c.

NANCY SELWYN, or the Cloud with a Silver Lining.

A Novelet, by MARY IRVING.

And last, but by no means least—from the fascinating and powerful pen of the Post's own exclusive contributor—

VIVIA, a Story of Life's Mystery.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
Author of "Miriam," "The Lost Heiress," &c. &c.

In addition to the above proud array of contributions, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of ORIGINAL SKETCHES AND LETTERS, PICTURES OF LIFE in our own and Foreign Lands, CHOICE SELECTIONS from all sources, AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES, GENERAL NEWS, HUMOROUS ANECDOTES, View of the PRODUCE & STOCK MARKETS, BANK NOTE LIST, EIDTORIALS, &c. &c.,—our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1854.

THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.—We learn from Raleigh that it is understood Gov. Reid will to-day accept the office of Senator, and vacate the Gubernatorial chair; and that, in accordance with a written opinion of the late Chief Justice Ruffin, the Speaker of the Senate, (Warren Winslow, Esq.,) will "exercise the powers of the Governor," without vacating his Speakership or his seat in the Senate. Such will be the decision of the majority of the Senate.

By the Constitution, the Speaker of the Senate does not become Governor, and vacate his Senatorship; but he merely, by virtue of his office of Speaker, "exercises the powers of the Governor." If therefore he should resign his office of Speaker, he could not exercise the powers of the Governor. That is the difference between this case and that in which one officer (a Vice President for instance,) succeeds absolutely to a vacated office.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—A letter from New York this morning mentions a report that the Bank of Fayetteville had failed. This is a shameful slander. The Bank has not only met, and still meets, all demands, but is happily in a situation to extend more relief by discounts, than it has felt it prudent to do for some time past. We understand that it discounted quite liberally last week.

SMALL AND LARGE BANKS.—A remark in the Wilmington Journal reminds us that we ought heretofore to have noticed a jealousy said to exist among the officers and stockholders of the small banks, which have no branches, against the large banks, which *have* branches. We have often heard that the former complained, that whilst they are compelled to redeem their circulation all at one point, the large banks can scatter their issues from Asheville to Elizabeth City, at points difficult of access, and where demands for redemption are consequently not often made. And this feeling was indulged so far as to give rise to a deliberate effort in the last Legislature to compel the large banks and their branches to redeem each other's issues,—to pay debts which they had never contracted. And probably a like effort will be made at this session, by some who neither regard legal obstacles nor the safety of banks in which the State and its people have millions of dollars invested.

That there is no profitable advantage in the branching privilege (or requirement, rather,) is manifest from the fact, that the small banks, without branches, have made and divided larger profits than the large banks with branches. Look at the Banks of Fayetteville, of Charlotte, of Wadesborough, of Yanceyville, of Elizabeth City, and Commercial of Wilmington. They divide not less than ten per cent. a year, and lay up large surplusses. The Commercial Bank of Wilmington, without a branch, and at the most exposed point for demands of payment within the State, actually *made nearly* eighteen per cent. during the last twelve months. Now what bank in the State, however large and with whatever number of branches, has equalled that? Not one. This single undeniable fact is sufficient to show the groundlessness of the complaint against banks with branches.

There should be no indulgence of unkind feeling between the banks in this State. There is room enough for all, and for more.

It is an argument in favor of the large banks, which addresses itself with great force to the present Legislature, that their stability has never been questioned. Designing men in Petersburg and elsewhere have lately raised reports against four of the small banks; but no one pretended to impeach the soundness of the large ones. This great advantage, heretofore always possessed by our currency, we are frittering away by creating numerous village banks which cannot attain an extended reputation for stability, soundness, and good management.

N. C. NOTES.—The merchants and brokers of Richmond and Norfolk demand a discount of 2 to 4 per cent. on North Carolina notes. If they would put them down to 10 per cent. it would be well for the trade of North Carolina; for it would keep it away from Virginia.

But the idea of discrediting our notes, when their own banks are so bad off that they are urged by a writer in the Richmond Whig to suspend specie payments at once, on the ground that they will be obliged to do so, is rather farcical.

JUSTICE TO THE WEST.—One of the leading objects (professedly) of Clingman and his friends, has been to have justice done to the West in the selection of U. S. Senators, &c. For this (professedly) he abandoned the Whig party, and carried over his forces to the Locos, who promised that this justice should be done, by electing Clingman himself to that place, which it has been his ambition to reach. In the language of a friend at Raleigh, "They promised him the Senatorship in case they got the ascendancy in the present Legislature. Western North Carolina should be rewarded. The Whigs had given her the go-by, &c., &c. They have performed their promises with a vengeance! Biggs and Reid, whose trade and feeling, like Bragg's, are Virginian in every sense of the word—Roanoke at one end and Roanoke at the other—get all the spoils, and Clingman is no where in the race."

PRISONER RESPITED.—Jonathan Baker, who was sentenced to be hanged in this town on Friday last, was reprieved by Governor Reid till the 28th inst., when, without further Executive clemency, his execution will take place.

Many people were in town, to witness the execution.

TO BE HANGED.—At Alamance Superior Court last week, Wesley, a slave of Mr. Daniel Waggoner's, was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Strader, and sentenced to be hanged on the 15th inst.

LARGE POTATO.—Mr. Daniel Bain, of this county, has sent us a West India Yam, weighing 8 lbs., 8 oz. This is the largest potato we have heard of this season.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.—The eyes of the world [illegible] upon the terrible struggle at Sebastopol [illegible] deepest anxiety is felt for the result [illegible] fears that even the great power, and [illegible] discipline of the allies, will not avail [illegible] the strong fortifications of the place, defended by equal valor and skill. Already had [illegible] soldiers fallen in the fearful contest, [illegible] thirty, or perhaps fifty thousand, [illegible] have fallen before Sebastopol surrendered or the siege was abandoned. If such a dreadful [illegible] of human life, in the very beginning of a war which will probably last for years, had been contemplated before war was resolved on, would not wiser counsels have prevailed and the war have been averted? We may well suppose so. At all events we may hope that our own people will be taught a lesson of forbearance when, as is too often the case, their own inclinations or the suggestions of parties or of demagogues would lead them to a breach of the peace of nations.

The Washington Union, the official organ of the Administration, in two long articles, predicts the defeat of the English and French at Sebastopol, and manifests considerable gratification at the prospect of that defeat. Such is not the feeling of the American people. Whilst all deplore the necessity, real or supposed, for the war, a vast majority desire the success of the allies, who have espoused the cause of the weak against the powerful, and who are connected with us by so many and strong ties of interest and of feeling. The motive of the Union's hostility to the allies may be seen in its remark, that "our country's progress is constantly interrupted by at least one of the powers now engaged in the conflict of the Crimea." Is it so? Will a party which did not hesitate to go to war with a weak power like Mexico, and despoil her of an immense portion of her territory, allow itself to be baulked of its dishonest craving for Cuba by fear of England? And does the Union still bear malice over the "54 40 or fight" claim of Polk, and his final backing out from the 54 40 and the fight? "A country whose progress is constantly interrupted" by England? That is, if it were not for fear of her we would overpower and annex other portions or the whole of the continent. What a confession for a great country! In any *rightful* progress, our country would not permit interruption by England or any other power. It is only the robber instincts of bad men that are "interrupted."

The Union closes its articles on this subject with another notable admission, as follows:—

"Although not a participant in the great struggle now going forward for mastery in the Black sea, we have a greater pecuniary interest during the pendency and in the issue of that struggle than any power in Europe, the belligerents alone excepted. Millions upon millions of American gold have been sent by England and France to the East for the support of the allied fleets and armies; and this drain of our precious metals must continue just so long as the necessities of the two countries remain in their present urgent condition. Excessive importations, immense debts contracted abroad by (to coin a word) over-railroading, and the vast amount of State and federal securities held in England, account for our tributary situation. The benefits likely to result to the United States from the war are prospective—not immediate in their character. We must continue to meet the foreign demand for specie; and the demand will be so regulated as to avoid the necessity of a suspension of specie payments by the banks. The foreign bondholders well know that if our banks are compelled to adopt such an extreme measure, it would cause an almost immediate depreciation in the value of our [illegible] road, and other securities to the amount of [illegible] hundred millions; and it is not [illegible] that they will apply the screws until a[illegible] the point of suspension."

And under whose policy, we ask, have these "excessive importations" been stimulated? Is it not the result of Locofoco policy, against which the Whigs have constantly protested from 1846 to the present time? Undeniably it is so. The present and prospective distress and bankruptcy are the results of that policy: they date their origin from the tariff of 1846.

The trouble is upon us, and it behoves all men to mitigate its severity, as far as possible, by economy, and by punctuality in meeting engagements. The scarcity of money would be greatly relieved if debtors to tradespeople, mechanics, laborers, &c., would pay up, even the smallest amounts. Every dollar thus paid may serve to pay off ten, by passing from hand to hand among debtors and creditors. There should be no hesitation in times like these in asking payment of accounts of any kind, even before usual periods of settlement.

The financial troubles of the country are by no means at an end, we regret to say, nor at the worst. Heretofore private banks, brokers, speculators, and here and there a merchant, have failed. These classes continue to fail; but now the iron manufacturers are likewise failing. Many of them, [illegible] Pennsylvania paper in the iron region, are stopping operations and suspending payment. This is the time when a really "judicious tariff" would save them. But this is the very time that the present Locofoco "judicious tariff" leaves them to take care of themselves. For instance: the duty on iron is 30 per cent. When the price of the article was $80 per ton, the duty was $24—an enormous protection. But now that it is $40 per ton, the duty is only $12, and the iron works cannot stand. When the price was so high that they could make money without any protection, protection was given. Now that the price is so low that protection is needed, protection is withdrawn. And this is the perfection of the system, according to all Locofoco authorities.

A SAD FALL.—Thomas Howland, First Teller of the National Bank of New York, was detected on Friday week in attempting to steal a large amount of bills of the bank, said to be $70,000. The bills were found in his pocket. He had been in the service of the bank, as First and Second Teller, for 22 years. Of course he had borne a good character for all that long period. What a sad reverse! Character and office both gone! Probably a family dishonored and beggared by the crime of one moment out of 22 years of integrity!

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Friday, in the SENATE, Mr. Haughton presented a memorial in reference to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring executors of last wills and testaments to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to expedite trials in certain suits in courts of law.

Also, a bill to amend and keep in force an act to incorporate the Yadkin Navigation Company, and to provide for subscription on the part of the State.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to incorporate the McCulloch Copper and Gold Mining Company.

Mr. Graham, a bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. [Provides for an election to ascertain the will of the voters of the State, and if a majority vote for a convention, for an election of delegates to a convention to amend the constitution.]

Mr. Biggs said he entered his protest against this measure, which they had no power under the constitution to pass. It was the strangest proposition he had ever heard. He protested against submitting the question of Convention or no Convention to the people, and passing an act dependent upon the vote of the people, without the concurrence of a vote of two thirds of the members of the General Assembly. There was no authority to call a convention in the mode proposed by the bill. A convention could not be called except by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of the General Assembly. He moved to lay on the table the motion to print the bill.

Mr. Graham said he had no objection to the Senator entering his protest against the bill, but he desired to have a fair opportunity to express his views both as to the power of the Legislature in calling a convention, and the manner of doing it. He did not suppose Senators would prejudge the bill. There could be no harm in printing it so that they could see what were its provisions. He did not desire to discuss it at this time, but he would take an early opportunity of doing so. He would just say, that as the Senator from Martin had quoted the provision of the constitution as to amending it, he ought to have quoted all the provision. It would be seen upon examination whether the bill proposes to violate the constitution, for the constitution only declares that it shall not be amended "*by the Legislature*," save in the manner pointed out by the Senator. But whether the people can do it by the approbation of the Legislature, was another question. He hoped it would be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The motion to print and make it the order of the day for Thursday, was adopted.

Mr. Mills presented a bill to establish the county of Polk.

Mr. Biggs a bill regulating the chartering of Banks and their dissolution.

In the COMMONS, Mr. Cansler was excused from serving on the committee on Banking.

Mr. J. H. Headen introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Jarvis introduced a bill in relation to non-residents destroying wild fowl in Currituck.

Mr. Jordan spoke of the importance to inhabitants on the coast and said that last winter Yankee vessels came down and destroyed immense numbers of fowl.

Mr. Dargan was opposed to Yankees destroying the fowls. He remarked one part of the bill said they frightened them away. He was in favor of the ducks and all other birds having their rights and he looked upon the conduct of the Yankees as an invasion, and that they should be taught what was *meum et tuum*.

Mr. Mann remarked that the bill might appear a strange one to western members. He stated that a large portion of Currituck county was not adapted to agricultural products and the wild fowl collecting there during the fall and winter months was almost the only means the inhabitants [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] interest [illegible] subject [illegible] he hoped [illegible] though [illegible] the whole coast [illegible] protected from similar depredations.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Mears introduced a bill incorporating the Cape Fear and Waccamaw Lumber Company.

Mr. Dargan introduced a bill to change the time of holding Superior Courts in the counties of Sampson and Cumberland.

Bills were introduced to create three new Banks; the Bank of Wilmington by Mr. Williams; the Union Bank of Newbern by Mr. Chadwick; and a Bank at Salisbury by Mr. A. H. Caldwell.

Mr. Patterson, a bill extending the time allowed for payment for lands already entered.

Mr. L. Whitfield, a bill to amend the statute relating to attornies at law.

Mr. Dargan, a resolution in relation to insolvent estates.

LATEST—from our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Dec. 2.

Another unsuccessful effort was made to-day to elect a Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit. It was confidently believed this morning that there would be no difficulty in the election, since the Locos held a caucus yesterday afternoon; but circumstances prove that there was dissension among the faithful. On joint ballot the vote stood as follows: Ruffin 62, Stedman 62, Lancaster 28, Gorrell 2.

The name of Mr. Lancaster was withdrawn by Mr. Dortch, and the next contest will be between Messrs. Ruffin and Stedman. My sympathies are with the one that gets beaten, for they both are very anxious for the office.

The principal subject occupying the time of the Legislature to-day was comparing the vote cast for Governor last August. The two Houses met in Commons Hall, and after a long figuring it was solemnly enunciated that on the first Thursday in last August—

Mr. Bragg received 48,705 votes, and
Mr. Dockery " 46,644.

And, therefore, Mr. Bragg was duly elected Governor for the next two years. Well, everybody knew that, I suppose, that had heard of Mr. Bragg, and it was nothing to *brag* about. But we must have formalities.

There was an interesting debate in the HOUSE to-day upon the Report of the Committee to which was referred the Bill proposing an increase in the salaries of certain public officers. Messrs. Steele, Barringer, Caldwell, Shepherd, Williams, Dargan, Sharpe and Norment participated in the debate.

It will be impossible for me to give you anything like a fair synopsis of the debate in this letter. Suffice it to say, that it consisted for the most part in regrets on the Whig side of the house that the Bill had not emanated from the dominant party. Mr. Shepherd regretted that the subject should present anything like a political aspect; while Mr. Norment thought Internal Improvements claimed more attention from the House than the increase of salaries. Judging from the remarks made and the current of feeling, I have no idea that the Bill or anything like it will pass this session. You will probably concur with me when I state that on motion of Mr Barringer the whole subject was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

A Bill submitted by Mr Shepherd, amending an act concerning the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company, passed its second reading. If I am not mistaken, the amendment provides for the receiving of tolls at the bridge across Cape Fear at Fayetteville.

In the SENATE, but little was done. Mr Boyd, from the Committee on Grievances, reported favorably upon the Bill allowing Justices of Peace compensation for taking lists of taxable property, with an amendment empowering a majority of the Justices in each county to allow $2 per day, instead of $1. The amendment was adopted, the Bill further amended by substituting "7 magistrates" for "a majority", and thus passed its second reading.

Mr Biggs, from the Committee on the Revised Statutes, commenced reporting bills contained therein, which passed their first reading.

Thus the great work has commenced which will weary everybody in the Legislature. It will be a tedious process and require much time and labor.

After the Locos hold another caucus I hope to have something to gossip about for your readers.

A letter to the Greensborough Patriot says,—

We will introduce a bill for a Rail Road from Fayetteville, *via* the Coal Fields in Chatham to Greensboro'. We hope to be able to carry it with aid from the State and the counties through which it is to pass.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.—The attempt to introduce this gag law into our House of Commons, for the first time in the history of legislation in this State, appears to have excited a good deal of feeling at Raleigh. It is supposed to have originated in a desire to conceal the vast intellectual superiority of the Whig side of the House. Whenever likely to be vanquished in argument, the Locos, with a well-drilled majority, could at once close debate by a call for the Previous Question. They could then out-vote the Whigs, if they could not meet them in argument. We are not surprised that a gentleman of intellectual ability, as Mr. Shepherd of this town undoubtedly is, should be unwilling to screen himself under such a cover. His manly opposition to the measure undoubtedly defeated it. It gives us hope to find, that a sensible, judicious, and conservative democrat like Mr. Shepherd has already acquired so much influence in the House.

An occasional correspondent at Raleigh thus alludes to the disparity in point of talents of the two parties in the Legislature:—

"The Whigs send such men as Badger, Mangum and Graham; the Locos Reid, Biggs, &c., as specimens of their parties. And so it is in the Legislature. In the Senate, on one side sit Gov. Graham, Gilmer, Haughton, Cherry, Rayner, Ashe, Mitchell, Wiggins, Willey, &c. On the other Biggs, Winslow, (all told,) and then away down to John Walker, Geo. D. Boyd, Linn Sanders, Geo. Bower, and the immortal Curtis Brogden of Sleepy Hollow. In the Commons, Barringer, Mebane, Patterson, Steele, Baxter, Gorrell, Headen, Gilliam, Amis; against boys, and men in their dotage, Carney Cotton, &c."

Mr. Badger, like many other members of the whig party, is a man of considerable talents, but we are not one of his worshippers or admirers, never having seen any cause to be.

North Carolinian.

"Mr. Badger a man of considerable talents"! Well, we rather think he is. Pretty considerable! We give the Carolinian credit for the discovery. It is reported of the Hon. Bedford Brown, that about twenty years ago, *he* said that Mr. Badger was "a very promising young man",—about the same time that he is reported to have said that Chief Justice Ruffin was "plausible, but not strengthy." It is understood that Mr. Brown [illegible] remark, or recalled it. But he never changed his mind, so far as we have heard, as to Mr. Badger. Having the Carolinian's profound opinion of Mr. Badger in black and white, we put it on record, that if it should be recalled as too liberal, we may produce the record.

There are a good many respectable and sensible people, in and out of North Carolina, and even in the Carolinian's party, who *have* seen cause to admire (not to worship) Mr. Badger, not for his great talents only, but for other qualities which it would be creditable to the Carolinian to admire.

"Every body knows," says the North Carolinian, "that Gov. Reid is at least equal with Mr. Mangum in point of ability." And Mr. Biggs, according to the same paper, if we may judge from its tone, is rather the superior of Mr. Badger, who is, notwithstanding, "a man of considerable talents."

We are not acquainted with every body, and never pretend to speak for him. But many persons, good democrats too, concur with us in opinion that our new Senators are not quite equal to the old. Said a distinguished democratic Statesman the other day to a number of gentlemen of his party: "I did hope that when you removed the mantle from the shoulders of Mr. Badger, you would at least place it upon his chair, and not let it fall upon the floor, and through the cracks of the floor."

GEN. CASS.—The Detroit Times, a democratic paper, announces that Gen. Cass will be a candidate, before the next National Convention, for the Presidential nomination. The old gentleman dies hard.

Gen. Cass, in his latest speech, boldly advanced his celebrated doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," and declared that every Southern man who voted for the Nebraska bill knew full well, that the Territorial Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska would exercise the power to admit or exclude slavery, and "that the fate of slavery, as an institution in the country, would depend on their action, *or rather would depend on its introduction by them, as without such introduction it was excluded by the absence of any local law maintaining it.*"

This the Charleston Mercury, the Richmond Enquirer, and all other Southern Locofoco papers which have independence enough to express an opinion, utterly deny.

The failure of Selden, Withers & Co. is thought to be a disaster to the State of Virginia, whose financial agents they were. It is even thought that an extra session of the Legislature may be necessary; and a further depreciation of her stocks is anticipated.

CONGRESS meets to-day, and the large number of members reported as arrived will doubtless secure a quorum. The President's Message which will be sent in probably to-morrow, has not been distributed through the country as usual and we shall scarcely receive it before our next issue on Thursday.

THE HON. J. C. DOBBIN.—The Charleston Mercury copies a paragraph from a Boston Whig paper, complimentary of Mr. Dobbin, with the following remarks of its own:—

The Navy Department.—No man has ever held high office in this country with a more complete exemption from the spirit of popularity-hunting, than the present Secretary of the Navy, Mr. DOBBIN. Personally he has the demeanor of an unobtrusive gentleman. In his official conduct he has maintained the same demeanor. He is neither good-tempered nor bad-tempered; he has neither favoritisms nor hostilities. He is simply a faithful public officer, devoted to his duties, and who knows but one rule, Justice to all. By adhering inflexibly to this, he has made a great and very necessary reform in the *personnel* of the Navy.

But Mr. DOBBIN has also shown that this severe sense of duty was no offspring of a narrow mind. He has infused system and efficiency into his whole Department, and it is scarcely extravagant to say that his administration has been the best which the Navy has ever enjoyed, and will leave fruits behind it that will make it memorable in the history of our military marine.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The Hillsboro' Recorder, in commenting upon the Message of Gov. Reid, remarks:

"We think we are not singular in our judgment, when we place it, in point of merit, below any that has ever before emanated from an Executive of North Carolina; and this opinion is not confined to Whigs only."

By no means. We have heard from no one a word of praise; whilst nearly all who speak of it express contempt for the author and the style and matter of the Message.

He recommends an increase of the School Fund, but does not tell us where the increase is to come from. He recommends a prohibition of small bank notes, at a time when it would be impossible to dispense with them. He recommends a fourth Judge of the Supreme Court, for a reason which would equally apply to a second Judge of the Superior Courts, a double Governor, or a double President of the United States, or any other functionary established by law. His idea appears to be that all officers are upon an equality, and that a decision by a higher officer is of no more force than one by his inferior in place.

Take it all in all, whether we regard its Statesmanship or its literary merits, it is a very small potato document.

Hon. Robt. W. Johnson, dem., has been unanimously elected a U. S. senator by the Legislature of Arkansas, in place of Hon. Solon Borland, resigned.—*Carolinian of 2d inst.*

Catch a whig paper or a whig orator praising or complimenting a democratic statesman if you can.—*Carolinian, same date.*

Our neighbor's memory is defective. If he cannot remember with sufficient accuracy to stick to the same story in the same issue, we need not wonder at his inaccurate recollection of the contents of the Clemens' letters, written perhaps a year ago.

To let the Observer tell it, Mr. Badger is the greatest man that ever lived, and to take *him* out of the U. S. Senate would be a death-blow to North Carolina.—*North Carolinian.*

The Carolinian is not dealing fairly with us and its readers. We never said any thing like the above.

ANSON COUNTY.—Col. Joseph White has been elected County Court Clerk of Anson, vice N. D. Boggan, Esq., deceased.

The Know Nothings have elected a State Senator for New Orleans, beating the Democratic candidate by 2,300 votes.

NEW YORK BUILDING.—The Journal of Commerce has an extended notice of a residence which Dr. (Sarsaparilla) Townsend is erecting in the upper part of the City. The building is 90 by 56 feet, and occupies 5 lots of ground which cost $42,000. The stone employed in building costs $30,000; painting and plastering $16,000; carpenter's work $30,000; and the furniture, painting, and other ornaments to be paid for in the same proportion.

Dr. Townsend is a "free banker" at present, and his bank broke the other day. The Building may perhaps have broken the Bank, but the breaking of the Bank does not affect the building—only those who held its notes we suppose.

PORK.—In Kentucky pork is selling at 4 50 to $5. In this place sales are making at $6 75 to $7 25.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—The Publishers have sent us the December number of their Magazine. Among other articles, we notice one, by a Virginian, in reply to the abolition tirade in September.

MARRIED,

At Rockfish Village, on the 21st ult., by M. B. Gillis, Esq., Mr. JOHN WARRICH of Robeson county, to Miss SALLIE WHITE.

In Chatham county, on Nov. 8, by Rev. Shubal G. Evans, Mr. MABEN COBLE, of Alamance, to Miss PAULINE AGNES, second daughter of Nicholas R. Bridges of Chatham county.

At the residence of Stephenes Chamness in Chatham county, on 23d Nov., by S. T. Culberson, Esq., FREDERIC RICHARDSON to NANCY JOHNSON, daughter of Cornelius Johnson, deceased.

DIED,

In Duplin county, on the 14th ult., GEORGE W. BLIZZARD, aged 24 years.

In Sampson county, on the 7th ultimo, Mr. D. C. McPHAIL, aged about 36 years.

In Brazoria county, Texas, on the 21st October last, Mr. JAMES C. McNEILL, in the 27th year of his age. He was a native of Robeson county, N. C.

In Burleson county, Texas, in July last, Miss MARY JANE MALLOY, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Malloy, formerly of Robeson county, N. C.

Equity Sale of Land on Upper Little River.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity, in the case of Henry Evans and others, (ex parte,) I will sell at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Friday, the 5th January next, 530 acres land lying on the South East side of Upper Little River, known as the *Watson Lands*, adjoining the lands of Sam'l Pipkin, James C. Dollar and Josiah Parker, and others.

The said land will be sold upon a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk and Master.

December 1, 1854. 55-ts

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 4

BACON	12 a 13	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX	24 a 25	Cuba	26 a 27½
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	37½ a 40
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS	5½ a [illegible]
Sperm	[illegible] a	OILS—Linseed	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 13	Tanners'	60 a [illegible]
Laguira	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p, sack,	2 00 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	7½ a 7¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7 a 7¼	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 20
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Comm. pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	70 a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	70 a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 60
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	50 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	8 00 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Fine,	7 75 a	American Gin,	50 a 60
Scratched,	7 50 a	Holland do.	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	90 a 1 00	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	60 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 00 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 25 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5¼	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	13 a 14	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LEAD—	8 a	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We report the market heavy, with but little change.
Flour firm.
Corn quite firm.
Oats—But little coming in.
Rye—Receipts light.
N C Whiskey and Brandy both in demand.
Turpentine, yellow dip 3 00, scrape 1 50. Spirits 40.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 3 50, hard $2. Spirits extremely dull, sale at 45. Common Rosin 1 50. Middling Cotton 7¾. Bacon 10½. 8 rafts Timber sold at 5 50, 6 25, 6 50, $9, 9 50, $10, and 10 50.

A Telegraphic despatch from New York, dated Saturday evening, quotes Spirits Turpentine at 48 cents. Cotton 8¾ for the best. There was a panic in the flour market, and a fall of 25 cents; Southern 8 25 to 8 75. Corn dull at 87 to 88.

At Liverpool, on the 11th instant, both cotton and breadstuffs had slightly fallen.

Total receipts of cotton 427,103 bales, against 398,802 last year. Increase 38,301.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Express Line.] Nov. 29, Str Southerner, and Lighters Cape Fear and Gov. Morehead, with goods for W Booth, J & T Waddill, Benbow, Kyle & Co, Miss Mary Holmes, A J O'Hanlon, N King, C Lutterloh, Judge Potter, Mrs T S Lutterloh, J M Barbery, and 150 Sacks Salt for Ramsey and Bro.

Banks' Line, Dec. 4.—Str. Brothers, with goods for E J Hale & Son, C Banks, W McClane, Webb & Bro, D Gee, E H Wharton, J & H Foust, E Nott, D Bell, W McIntyre, J Ottarburg.

Orrell's Line. Dec 3.—Str Sun, with goods for W N Tillinghast, J N Smith, T C Fuller, J G Cook, T J Patrick, P Shemwell, S J Hinsdale, R Mitchell, J S Banks, W McIntyre, J B Maybray, C Brown, H Erambert, Hall & Sackett, McG & S, C A Harrison, J Hall, A J O'Hanlon, F Fries, D & W McLaurin, Pearce & Ferguson.

Lutterloh & Co's Line Nov 28, and Dec 2.—Str. Fanny, with passengers, and freight for J W Powers & Co, J W Baker, J Kyle, Ray & Pearce, Jones & Lett, H D Ferguson, J N Smith, J O Boon, W Draughon, J H Pritchett, T J Johnson, C T Haigh & Sons, J & T Waddill, S W Tillinghast & Co, Mrs Meads, P P Johnson, P Taylor, W J McDairmid, John Winslow, G W Williams & Co, D & W McLaurin, Female Seminary, C Lutterloh, C B Mallett, C Benbow, W J McPhail, J H Hall, J H Pritchet, Worth & Utley, A E Taylor.

[Cape Fear Line.] Dec. 4. Strs Flora McDonald and Gov. Graham, with boats Gen'l McRae and Alamance, with goods for J D Williams, Worth & Utley, W R Smith, J W Field, E Worth, [illegible] J M Worth & Co, [illegible] J W [illegible] Yates, [illegible] Roberts, [illegible] Murchison, [illegible] Co, J [illegible] E A Deswenny, [illegible] Co, [illegible] A Murchison, W H [illegible] Co, [illegible] Foust & Bro, H L Myrover & Co, J Cox, [illegible] A A McKethan, R & A Murphy, J Stafford, J [illegible] Rankin & [illegible] Stafford, Clark & Dixon, R Gray, M A Baker, E Glover.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov'r 22—Schr Harriet Hallock from New York. 28.—Schr J A Taylor from Havana. 29—Schrs Bell from Onslow, Exchange and H P Russel fm Baltimore, Wake and Brig Dido from New York. Dec 1.—Schr David Faust from Philadelphia. Dec. 2.—Schr. Lamartine fm N York.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE following persons have been examined as Teachers in the Common Schools of this county, and have received certificates:

Examined in August and September.

Miss M. L. Cameron,	A. J. Blanchard,
S. A. Baldwin,	Henry C. Andrews,
John C. Ballentine,	Murdoch McLeod,
Daniel P. McLean.	

Examined November 27th, 28th and 29th.

John Shaw,	John A. Gillis,
James Chason,	Joel G. Layton,
James Smith,	John R. Shaw,
Neill McLeod,	Peter Patterson,
Malcom Smith,	Archibald Smith,
Christopher A. Cameron,	Archibald McFadyen,
Vison Ivey,	Gilbert Carmichael,
A. McK. Cameron,	Alexander Ray,
Archibald Clark,	Archibald Ray,
Allen A. Wade,	Mrs. A. A. Weathers,
Miss S. J. McLauchlin,	Miss A. McCrummen,
John A. McDonald,	John W. King,
Benjamin Harrington,	John L. Johnson,
Neill McLean,	John A. Ferrill,
D. T. Averitt,	O. P. Dupree,
Archibald S. McLauchlin,	Neill A. Clark,
Wm. L. Evans,	D. G. McRae, (from Richmond county.)

The Committee are gratified to observe a great improvement in the Scholarship of those who are now coming forward as Teachers in the Common Schools.

Testimonials of good character are required in all cases.

EDW'D. LEE WINSLOW, }
J. T. WARDEN, } Committee.
W. A. HUSKE, }

Dec. 1, 1854. 1t

Carolinian and Argus copy 1 time.

NOTICE.

22 VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

IN obedience to a decree of Moore County Court and as Administrator of the late Bryan Boroughs, the subscriber will sell on the 2d day of JANUARY nex, at the late residence of said Boroughs, and on a credit of six months, TWENTY-TWO VALUABLE NEGROES. Some of said negroes are young, some middle aged, and some old; and among them a valuable BLACKSMITH. Bond and security required of purchasers.

JOSEPH F. DUNLAP, Adm'r.

Nov. 29, 1854. 54-3t

FOR SALE.

1500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, deliverable from the Boats next week.

IN STORE.

10 Hhds. Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
60 Bags Rio Coffee.
For CASH or notes payable at Bank.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 30, 1854. 53-3w

COTTON SEED FOR SALE.

FROM the same kind of Cotton that was noticed in the "Observer" last winter. I brought one seed from Texas, which I planted year before last; the increase from that one seed planted the eighth of an acre, and the increase of the second year planted [illegible] acres the present year. From a lot of two acres I have gathered 3600 pounds, and from another lot of six acres, 6302 lbs., and I have no doubt that a third of the forms perished from the heavy rains of July and August. The 9902 lbs. of Seed Cotton yielded 3560 lbs. of Lint which is pronounced by good judges to be altogether superior in staple to that of Cotton usually made in this section of country. It may be proper to mention that about 250 lbs. Guano to the acre were applied to the two acre lot and 150 lbs. to the six acre lot.

To purchasers, this seed will be delivered at $3 or $5 per bushel on my premises, near Floral College,—price being regulated by the attention that was bestowed in selecting what was good and genuine.

A gentleman in the neighborhood has gathered over 50 lbs. from ten stalks of Cotton from the above seed.

On Thursday, the 14th of December next, I will offer at public sale, my Lands, containing about 375 acres, 100 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation,—well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. R. McINTOSH.

Nov. 29, 1854. 54*2

VALUABLE NEGRO SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on the 30th of December, at Floral College, the negroes belonging to the late Sallie McEachin, in the following order, viz: PEGGIE and three children, CHAT, JACK, LOTTIE and LIZA. A credit of one month will be given to purchasers.

HEIRS AT LAW.

Dec. 2, 1854. 54-ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Plantation on Little Pee Dee, lying in the County of Robeson, N. C., and Marion District, S. C., containing 1,000 Acres; 125 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation embracing both light and stiff soils. These Lands are heavily timbered with Pine and Oak, and admirably located for the Lumber, Timber and Turpentine business. There is upon the premises a comfortable Cottage and all necessary out-buildings, also a Saw and Grist Mill,—all new and located upon a permanent stream, and operating upon the latest and most approved plans. Persons wishing to buy will please call soon as such a bargain is seldom presented.

Apply to the subscriber personally, near Queensdale P. O., Robeson, or to W. McL. McKay, Fayetteville, who can give any information pertaining to the Lands.

Terms will be unusually favorable.

M. McRAE.

Oct. 27, 1854. 54*4

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., December 1, 1854:

Jno Anderson, Moses Amberg 2, Jas T Asbury.

John Boles, Thos Boucher, Canada Barnes, Louis Bryant 2, Jno A Brady, Sarah A Butler, Mrs Mary Beasley.

Flora J Campbell, Mr Celder, Jas L Cole, Jno Campbell, John Cavnia, Wm Carpenter, Jno Cornbul, Thos Cunningham.

Frances Denny, Jas Driver.

Hinton Gay, Elizabeth Goff, Robt Graham, Thomas Gurganus, C L Griffin.

Thos Houghington, Jas Henderson, Jas M Harriss, J A Hammond, J J Hayes 3, Cath Ham, Martha Hudson, Mrs S J Hart.

Davi Johnson, Math Jones, Mrs N S Johnson.

Cath Martin, Parmelia Matangis, W L Martin, W B Martin, Mrs M Murphy, Jacob Murphy, Thomas Morriss, G W Matthews, Bowie & Murphy, J R Maxwell, J Maxwell, R H Murphy.

Jno McLean, Neill McKay, Wm McKaskill, Dugald McDuffie, J W McRae, Sarah McPhail 2, J McDonald, Elizabeth McArthur, Wm McFarland, Cath McKay, Duncan McCormick 2, Marian McRae, Jno H McPherson, Jno D McC[illegible], H E McNeill, Norman McCask, Jno McPhail, C E McIver.

Robert Newton, Robert A Nordon.

J C Phillips, Jesse Page, Jona Prickett.

Mary J Rives, R H Roundhill.

Peter H Summers, Richard Sat, Pollie McP Stuart, Cath G Smith, Seth J Springs, P N Smith, Clem Smith, R E Scott, Jno Spears Esq 2, Joseph Swanson, A A T Smith, Mr Sputerer, Malcom Shaw.

Jerdina Tysor.

Geo D Underwood.

P H Walker, Dr B C Watson, Jno Watson, E B Williams, Jno C Watson, Mary Walker, Miss Kate B Weisiger.

Howell Yelvington.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

BY A. E. TAYLOR.

HAVING purchased Mr. Whitaker's interest in the Fayetteville Book Store, I will continue the business in my own name.

[illegible] large assortment of Books of [illegible] with their patronage [illegible] give satisfaction. All the latest [illegible] Magazines, Periodicals, works [illegible] upon my [illegible]. I have [illegible] constantly on hand, [illegible] at the shortest notice. All I ask is a [illegible] to prove my promptness.

[illegible] stock may be found large Family Bibles [illegible] Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Hymn Books; Episcopal Prayer Books; and other [illegible] books.

A good supply of SCHOOL BOOKS always on hand, [illegible] and Latin Readers; French, English and Latin Grammars; Webster's unabridged Dictionary; various kinds of Geographys, by different authors; all the different kinds of Arithmetics, Spelling Books, Readers, &c. &c.; Histories of the United States, England, France, &c. In fact all kinds of school books usually called for.

A large assortment of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS kept constantly on hand.

STATIONERY.—White, blue, ruled and unruled Foolscap Paper; Letter Paper, all sizes and colors; Note Paper, fancy and plain; Envelopes, large and small size, self-sealing; BLANK BOOKS of every size, quality and price; Pass and Time Books; copy books; ink stands; Pens and Pencils; slates and slate pencils; sealing wax, tissue paper, &c., &c.

I will sell low by the wholesale, and I make a liberal discount to schools or merchants.

I respectfully ask an examination of my stock. Any Book not on hand can be procured in a short time.

A large lot of Music for Piano and Guitar constantly on hand. A large supply of Melodians, Guitars, Violins, Clarionets, Flageolets, Flutes, Tamborines, and Instruction Books.

My stock shall be increased with the demand. Country merchants would find it to their advantage to give me a call, as I think I can give satisfaction.

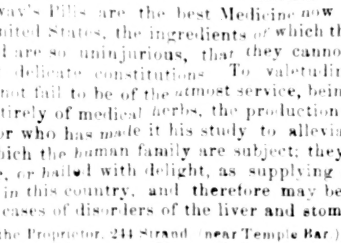
A. E. TAYLOR,
Opposite the new College building.

Nov. 25, 1854. 53-tf

P. S.—I have an excellent lot of choice SEGARS and fine chewing Tobacco, for sale cheap.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND from Ancient Times to the reign of Henry Vth, 2 vols. by Chas. Dickens; Peterson's Familiar Science; The Dover Selection of Spiritual Songs; The Orator's Touchstone, by Hugh McQueen; Latin Lessons introductory to Bullions' Latin Grammar, by Geo. Spencer, A. M.; Burritt's Geography of the Heavens with an Atlas; Hart's Class Book of Poetry; Parker's Aids to English Composition; Parker's Progressive Exercises in English Composition, &c. &c. Further supplies of the above Books just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Road to Health.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills are the best Medicine now on sale in the United States, the ingredients of which they are composed are so uninjurious, that they cannot harm the most delicate constitutions. To valetudinarians they cannot fail to be of the utmost service, being composed entirely of medical herbs, the production of the proprietor who has made it his study to alleviate the ills to which the human family are subject; they must, therefore, be hailed with delight, as supplying a want long felt in this country, and therefore may be relied on in all cases of disorders of the liver and stomach.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HOBSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES.
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

H. ERAMBERT.
Confectionery and Variety Store,
Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS.
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. 72tf JOS. UTLEY.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of GOODS in their line, on favorable terms.
July 20, 1854. 17tf

JAMES E. METTS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August 27, 1854. 20tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Special attention paid to orders.
B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

E. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12-tf

T. C. WORTH.
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and other Produce.
Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.
July 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH.
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET.
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS
April 28, 1852. 86tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1854. 11tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 3, 1854. 10-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.
No. 175 Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)
PHILADELPHIA.
May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.
Oct. 15. 35tf

TEAS! TEAS!!

HYSON, Imperial and Oolong, all of first quality, for sale by J. N. SMITH.
Nov. 8. 47-tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.
Sept. 19, 1858. 29tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix, at August Term of Wake County Court, to the last will and testament of Joseph W. Evans, dec'd, requests all persons having claims against the Estate to present them for payment, duly authenticated, and those indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber now of Fayetteville.
JANE EVANS, Executrix.
Nov. 18. 50-4w

1200 Acres Coal Land for Sale.

THE subscribers being desirous of moving West, now offer their Land for sale. The Land is situated between Egypt and the Gulf, on the south side of Deep River, for two miles up and down the said River. There are 1200 acres of the Land, with some 400 or 500 acres under a good state of cultivation; the balance Timber Land. The Land lies a quarter of a mile south of the Coal out-crop, dipping under the said land—the coal has been shown on two sides of the said land not more than ¼ mile from it. Geologists say it is all underlaid with Coal, but the subscribers not thinking of selling until very recently have never had a search made for the Coal, but have no doubt that if a search was made the Coal would be found.

The Land has on it a new and good Grist and Saw Mill, a good Dwelling House, a number one set of Stables, large enough for 24 head of Mules, all under one lock, and other out buildings suitable to a farm. Any person wishing to enter into the Coal speculation would do well to give the subscribers a call as they are determined on going West. Address Oakland P. O., Chatham County, N. C.
F. M. & J. G. FOOSHEE.
Nov. 18, 1854. 50-6t

NEW MUSIC.

A NEW supply for the Piano just received. Also, The American Violinist; Instructors for the Flute, Clarionet, Violin, Piano Forte, &c. Hunten's Celebrated Instructions for the Piano Forte; Burrowes' Piano Forte Primer; Blank Music Books; Music paper, &c., just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 27.

MASONIC WORKS.

THE Templars' Chart, by Cross; Macoy's Masonic Manual; A Pocket Companion for the Initiated; Masonic Chart, by Cross; Lexicon of Free Masonry, by McKey; New Masonic Trestle Board, by Moore; The Free Mason's Monitor, by Z. A. Davis.
E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville Hotel.
JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

Book-Binding.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public, that he has resumed his Book-Binding business, at his old stand opposite E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore, on Anderson street, where he will receive and execute any style desired, plain and ornamental.

Music, magazines, pamphlets, newspapers, &c. bound to any pattern desired. Old books re-bound.

Thankful for the patronage he has heretofore received, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST.
July 31, 1854. 1stf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.
D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1852. 70tf

Removal.
FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.
Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

JAMES KYLE
Is now receiving his Fall supply of
DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are:

French and English Merinos, very cheap;
Muslin DeLain and Alpacas;
Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks;
Muslin and Bobinet Sleeves and Collars;
Merino and other Shawls, long and square;
Calico and Ginghams;
Silk and Calico Handkerchiefs;
Best make of Bolting Cloths;
A Large stock of Ready-Made Clothing;

With many other goods. All of which having been purchased by the package at the late reduced prices will be offered wholesale and retail at very low prices.
Sept. 15, 1854. 32-tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.
J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

STOW & SMART,
—SUCCESSORS TO—
THOMAS & FRANKLIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
No. 128 Pearl Street, and 94 Water Street,
NEW YORK.
July 8, 1854. 12-6mpd

Blanks for sale here.

Warren Prior,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,

HAS just received his Fall Stock of Gold and Silver WATCHES, of various qualities and prices; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Keys and Seals; latest styles Ear Rings and Breast Pins, (Mosaic;) Gold Rings of all qualities; Gold Lockets, Pencils, Pens, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Studs; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver and Plated Spoons; Silver Cups and Butter Knives; Plated Cake and Card Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays.

Double and single barrel Guns; double and single-barrel Pistols; Colt's Repeaters; Self-cocking and Revolving Pistols; Powder Flasks; Game Bags; Shot Belts; Percussion Caps; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; Clarionets, Flutes, Violins, Music Boxes, Fifes, Accordeons; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; Card Cases; Ladies' Work Boxes; Portmonaies; Hair, Tooth and Lather Brushes; Spy Glasses; Coral; Dog Collars; Sewing Birds; Ivory Tablets; Pearl Salt Spoons; Silver Pickle Knives and Forks; Thermometers; Canes, &c. &c. The public are invited to call and examine.

A good assortment of CLOCKS at very low prices,—warranted.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in the best manner, and warranted.

All kinds of Jewelry repaired.
August 17, 1854. 23-4m

EDWIN GLOVER,

HAS returned from the North, with a large stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Military Goods, &c.,*

Which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on short time to those who pay when their bills are presented.

Among his Stock may be found:

Watches, of all kinds and prices; Watch Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Bracelets; Gold Pens; Gold Pencils; Gold Thimbles; Gold, Silver and common Spectacles; Silver and Plated Spoons; Butter Knives; Portmonaies; Coral Beads; Colt's Pistols; Accordeons; Music Boxes; Plated Cake Baskets; Plated Card Baskets; Plated Castors and Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Military Goods of all kinds;

And almost every thing else usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

A fine assortment of CLOCKS.

☞ Strict attention paid to repairing Watches and Jewelry. EDWIN GLOVER.
August 30, 1854. 27-3m

The Virginia Comedians, or the old

days in the Old Dominion; Easy Nat, or the three Apprentices; Scott's Infantry Tactics, &c. &c. Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 4.

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 83-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at

wholesale or retail.
McDONALD & McMASTER.
Dec. 10, 1853. 52

1854.
Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
HALL & SACKETT.
August 14, 1854. 22tf1m

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.
R. F. MURPHY.
Apr. 12, 1854. 87-tf

Fall, 1854.
New Firm and New Goods.
PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing.

All of which they offer to purchasers at low prices and upon accommodating terms.

From long experience, and by strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.
B. F. PEARCE.] [J. B. FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, August 12, 1854. 23tf

S. S. AREY,
—DEALER IN—
Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.
J. S. BANKS, Ag't.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ONE Salamander Safe.
One letter Press.
12 Shares Cape Fear Navigation Stock.
One Horse and Rockaway.
One Negro Woman. And all other property that we now own.

Possession given 1st Jan'y next.

Also, to Rent, the office we now occupy, for the balance of the year, (to 1st July next.)
F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46-tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,
(Successors to P. Shemwell,)
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.
W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 34-y

FOR SALE,

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 1858. 80tf

C. T. Haigh & Sons
—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.
Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

Something New under the Sun!
NEW ERA IN PHOTOGRAPHY.
Mr. J. S. WEAR, Photographic Artist,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has returned from the North, after having spent much time assiduously, in the advancement and progress of his art, and at considerable expense in getting up apparatus, &c., for the prosecution of that beautiful and exquisite branch of Photography, which he will now present to the inspection of his former enlightened and discriminating patrons. The science of Photography, or as more commonly known under the appellation of Daguerreotyping, has until very recently remained in its infancy, but from the persevering and energetic researches in Actenic Chemistry, of many of its numerous and eminent votaries,—gentlemen both of this country and Europe—it is now shining forth in all the refulgence of the most sanguine imagination, and is destined to contribute much to the advancement of the arts and sciences generally, as well as in faithfully and truthfully delineating the Human face divine. Pictures by this process are considered far superior to Daguerreotypes.

Daguerreotypes, Crystaltypes, Ambrotypes, Panatypes, Calotypes and all the other types taken at my Rooms in the greatest perfection of the Art.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens over the Jewelry Store of Messrs. Beasley & Houston and Dr. Hinsdale's Drug and Apothecary Store, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

N. B. Persons having Daguerreotype Likenesses of absent or deceased friends or relatives, can have them copied of the same or of larger dimensions by the new process, and as a picture, greatly improved. Pictures copied Photographically upon Paper, unexceptionable as a Likeness, from a small and indifferent Daguerreotype, furnishing them either in Light and Shade or in Colors excelling the finest Engraving in Water Colors. Prices varying according to size and finish.
Nov. 1. 45-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards, Bureaus, Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45tf

NOTICE.

I DESIRE to inform the public generally, that my facilities for manufacturing Wagons, Carts, Drays, &c., are greater than they have heretofore been.

I have a very good stock of Material and a number of first rate workmen both in my Wood and Blacksmith Shops.

I will manufacture to order any kind of vehicles for heavy draft that may be required.

Repairs will be done securely, neatly, and with dispatch, and the usual credit will be extended to regular customers; but those who have a job done occasionally will be expected to pay for their work upon delivery, as it is difficult to keep so many small accounts.

I have on hand a few wagons and carts which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.
THO. C. FULLER.
Oct. 27. 45-tf

AFRAJA, or Life and Love in Norway; The City Side, or Passages from a Pastor's Portfolio; The Hermit's Dell, &c.

Also, further supplies of "Alone"; Conybeare's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; The Psalmist with Supplement; The Presbyterian Psalmodist, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 1.

The Largest Carriage Facto ry n the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 26, 1854. 8tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
For Fall and Winter Trade.

J. C. THOMSON is now laying in his usual assortment of the most FASHIONABLE GOODS in his line, which are offered ☞ CHEAP FOR CASH. ☜ Please call and see for yourself, at the old stand—Market Square. J. C. THOMSON.
Sept. 25, 1854. 34-tf

Groceries—Boots & Shoes.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
Choice Havana Cigars.
English & French Sauces, Cordials, &c.

W. DRAUGHON is now receiving a large and well selected assortment of goods in his line, selected by himself in New York; among which are the following, viz:

A full stock choice GROCERIES.
200,000 CIGARS of various brands.
One pipe very superior Old French Brandy, Otard, Dupuy & Co.
One do. do. do. Alex. Signett, pale.
With several other brands.
Pure Holland Gin—Old Jamaica & St. Croix RUM.
Old Golden and Brown Sherry Wines.
Old Port Wine.

Burgundy Port, Sicily Madeira Wine, &c. And a variety of low priced Wines. 10 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar.

IN GLASS, the following, viz:

Heidsic Champagne wine; Bollinger Champagne wine, and several other brands.
Still & Sparkling Hock wines, several varieties.
Longworth's Still & Sparkling Catawba wine.
Do. do. do. Isabella, or Lady's wine.

Imported BRANDY CHERRIES; CHERRY BRANDY.
The celebrated *German Stomach Bitters.*
London PORTER and Edinburgh ALE, in quarts and pints. London Walnut and Tomato Catsup. Worcestershire Sauce. Essence Anchovies. Olives. *Pate foie de gras.* Sardines; Lobsters; Orange, Lemon, Peaches, Gooseberries, &c. for Pies, &c. &c.

He invites the attention of his customers to his choice Cigars, they being superior to those usually offered in this market.

He shortly expects direct from Bordeaux, Sardines, Salad Oil, Pickles, and many other nice things.
W. DRAUGHON.
Sept. 21st, 1854. 33-3m

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.
May 30, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.
B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by note or account previous to the 1st July last, are earnestly requested to make payment forthwith, as it is very inconvenient to give any longer indulgence. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient. Having made some change in my business, it is important that old accounts should be settled, and they must be settled.
P. SHEMWELL.

P. S.—I can be found at the store of Shemwell & McDonald who, in my absence, are authorized to receipt in my name.
Oct. 7, 1854. 38-tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.
P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852. 1stf

J. G. SMITH,
HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,
Opposite the Fayetteville Bank.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

I also keep a good supply of choice Cigars and Tobacco.
Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general Boating Business on the Cape Fear River. They would therefore give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate them at all times with a Steam Boat at both ends of the Line.
JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.
Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Express Steam Boat Line.

STR. SOUTHERNER,
FAIRY,
for Passengers and Freight:
Str. EVERGREEN, and
ELIZA,
for Freight only.
Lighters—J. R. BLOSSOM,
ELIZA McDUGALD,
F. FRIES,
RED FOX,
GOV. MOREHEAD,
EXPRESS,
NORTH STATE,
A. B. CHESNUTT.

RAMSEY & BRO., Ag'ts at Fayetteville. W. H. McRARY & CO., Ag'ts at Wilmington.

☞ All goods sent to the care of the "EXPRESS STEAM BOAT LINE" will be taken on Freight, and forwarded with the greatest despatch.

As our facilities for accommodation are greater than ever before known on our River, it will be our greatest pleasure and effort to give still the more satisfaction.
JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.
Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.
W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.
Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

Sale of Lots in Campbellton.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, for Cumberland County, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 4th day of January next, the following Lots of Land lying in Campbellton, the property of the late James Barksdale, Dec'd., and known as the Davis Lots, containing 3½ Acres more or less, viz:

One Lot of one and a quarter Acres, known as the residence of D. A. Davis.

One Lot adjoining the same, containing two and a quarter Acres.

The said property will be sold upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.
Nov. 24, 1854. 52*3w

HARRIN
MALE AND FE
CYRUS HARRINGTON,
Miss ANN MAR
Female Department.
Wm. M. BR

THE Third Se 17th, and
Reports will be sen be of a the Institution.
A course fore
Board from has ample Female B
Tuition in $15 per Session use of instru and French
For further particulars address either of the Teachers.
Carbonton, June 9, 1854.

10,000 FRUIT

FOR Sale, mostly of large size growth Apricot, Nectarine, Cherry
Besides a good assortment ous Ornamental Trees Garden, old stand FRUIT by the subscriber
Nov. 2, 1854.

1,000 SPIRITS

CASKS now Interest 60 days.
Orders for Bbls. & Johnson or Jas. G.
ALSO,
125,000 BRICK
from my Brick Yard in Camp
Mary's Garden, Sept. 28,

LOOK H

THE Subscriber offers tillery and Store House productive, and tion of the been used of Turpentine land The situation is healthy convenience desirable. It lies in the lower edge of Moore
Juniper Spr
Oct. 26, 1854.

MONTGOMERY MALE
E. C. CHAMBERS, A
R. A. CHAMBERS, A

THE Third Session of this on Monday, the emy is located in a all allurements to vicious have been is designed to prepare common business were each graduated at the and have since
TERMS: $8, $12, and Wood, Lights, &c. $1 per month.
Oct. 27.

LAND AND MILLS FOR SA

684 Acres of Land County, N. C. Land is suited to not exceeded ber suited Mineral Spring State. those wishing The above land of December fore please call on the ingham, on the show the above
Terms of sale
November 9, 1854.

TWENTY DOLLARS

RANAWAY his negro of age, about 5 feet mond, Va., and sold age. I will give the in jail so that I get him again.
Elizabethtown, N. C., Oct. 14,

STATE OF NORTH CA
ROBESON COUNTY.
In Equity.
Daniel B. McSween, John B. W C. C. McSween vs. Norman M McSween.
Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to my satisfaction Norman McSween, is he is hereby notified to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held at the Court House in Lumbert day in March next, and plead foregoing petition, otherwise ex parte as to him and a decree fesso against him.
R.
Nov. 8, 1854.

ROSE HILL FEMALE ACADEMY.
Miss J. F. MORPHIS,
PRINCIPAL AND PROPRIETR

THE Fourth Session of this institution mence on the 29th of December, is very desirable that all pupils be pres for classification.
The Principal with competent assist no pains in the moral and intellect pupils submitted to their care.
The Institution is in a healthy miles west of Mr. W. J. Bingham's
Tuition, per session of 5 months, ment,
Academic,
Music, with use of Instrument,
Board, including washing, lights, convenient to the Academy at $6
For further information address Lindley's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from me about the 28th of my negro man SAM. Sam pleeted and quick spoken, quite grum. He is about years high, and weighs about Dollars reward for the delivery in any jail so that I get him. be thankfully received at N. C.
THOM
Richmond county, Aug. 25, 1854.

4,500 Acres of Land for

THE subscribers offer for quantity of Land, lying in the on the Cape Fear River, James Smith, Esq., dec'd. into three separate and distinct plied with comfortable dwellings situated in the pine woods, tations, and are perfectly healthy and valuable plantations of River Swamp, together with large lands; they lie all adjoining, and will be suit purchasers, either all to one, may suit best. Either of the subscribers the land, at any time, to persons wishing them. Any further information may addressing either one of the subscribers O., Bladen county, N. C. By early application bargain may be obtained in these lands.
JOHN SMITH
A. K. C
THOS. SMITH
Aug. 18, 1854. 24-tf